Beaver Radical

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The Beaver Radical.

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se21'71-6m

FOR JOB PRINTING GO TO THE RADICAL OFFICE.

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR,s.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	7.10AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.52	8.40	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	11.45	1.30PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	1.45PM	3.07	7.06
Manafield	8.55	4.22	5.09	9.11
Crestline .. Ar	9.20	5.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline .. De	9.40	6.10AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.55	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.05	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago	.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.50AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.20	11.20	3.25
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	5.15
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.37	6.28
Crestline .. Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	8.05
Crestline .. De	11.30AM	6.50	4.15	8.25
Mansfield	12.05PM	7.19	4.43	8.55
Orrville	2.13	9.20	6.37	11.06
Alliance	4.20	11.00	8.25	1.10PM
Rochester	6.57	1.12AM	10.42	3.39
Pittsburgh	8.10	2.20	11.45PM	4.45

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance		11.10	4.13	6.35
Bayard		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Bayard		10.30	4.30	
Alliance		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12.12PM	4.45	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	5.30
Wellsville		8.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.05
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N.Phila.6 40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard,12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 &7.30 p m

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12 20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's.	1:10 p m
		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No 1,	6:40 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Walls No 2,	10:20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac	
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m	No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac		Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
No 2	2:40 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Walls No 4,	3:20 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:40 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Walls No 5,	6:15 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
Walls Ac.No.6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line, and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m: Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6.10 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6:10 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm; arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 9:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 12:24 p m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p m arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 78 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

A. J CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Night Express	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Mail Train	10,50 a m	4.45 a m
1st Hulton Ac	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
1st Soda Works Ac	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Parnassus Ac	11.40 a m	2 10 a m
Brady's Bend Ac	3.25 p m	10:30 a m
2d Hulton Ac	5.00 p m	8.55 a m
2d Soda Works Ac	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
3d Hulton Ac	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8 35 p m.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 12.50 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.

J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Delivered Before the Beaver Medical Society by one of its Members.

"Mens Sana in Corpori Sano."

A sound mind in a sound body is indeed a short but full description of "Ideal Man." He that is the fortunate possessor of these two valuable gifts of nature can truly be considered as perfect. But in order to insure the one we must first secure the other, and the proper manner to attain this desirable end shall be the subject for consideration.

We find that physical education is defined to be that science which furnishes the principles and rules for bodily education. For this purpose it borrows from physiology a knowledge of the functions, and from hygiene a knowledge of the effects of the various agents, external of the body, by which these functions are regularly and harmoniously carried on, so as to secure a full and proportioned development of the organs, increase of the strength, and preservation of the health of the body.

Physical education also looks to the means of preventing deviations from the normal conditions of the organs—health; whether these consists in weakness and infirmities of the body in general, or in deformites and disproportions of organs in particular.

The period during which physical education is most judiciously applicable, and during which it exerts not beneficially, its plastic powers is that of childhood, i. e., the time that intervenes between birth and adolecsence. Some ancient philosophers even claim, that physical, as well as mental education, begine with uterim life, and indeed it does not require the authority of illustrious names to convince us that the embryo, is susceptible to very great change, both mantally and physically, if we remember that the whole universe individually and colectively, is continually undergoing changes. Perfection in all forms of physical matter, in its fullness is the constant aim of creative energy; dynamic force is but the ceasless energy of nature to improve.

When I say that physical education begins at the time of birth, I do not say that it ends at the time of adolescence. In this case at least, theory and practice, is not conflicting, and what "Tacitus" says of education generally, that "learning begins at the cradle, and ends at the grave," is emminently true in this case. This is not at all a strained view of the subject. The case of the celebrated Venitian Ludovico Cornaro, is a striking example of this kind, not because it is the only one, but because it is better known than many thousand others. To quote his own words from his work "*Discorsi dilla vita longae et sobriae*," in speaking of his own case, he says:

"Having completely spent the first installment of life in dissipation and intemperance of every kind, I effected a second lease of life at the age of sixty years, while at the brink of ruin, etc." How well he husbanded and improved his vital energies, the old age he attained is evidence. Having lived to the age of one hundred years he attributes, and correctly, the extraordinary results, to the strictly methodical and temperate life he lead, during, as he called it, his second lease of life.

Claudius Tiberius is a similar case, whose art and science had to come to the rescue of failing nature. The fact that he was considered an idiot and imbecile in his youth, saved him from the hand of his nephew, Caligula, the assassin of his brothers, who aspired to the throne of ancient Rome.

And if his (Claudius,) reign was not equal perhaps in statesmanship to that of some of his illustrious predecessors, it evinced at least, a most remarkable energy in its execution. Many more such cases might be cited; ancient history is full of them. The great creator Demosthenes had to overcome by physical training, what nature had neglected to bless him with. To improve his feminine voice and strengthen his weak lungs, he would repair to the sea shore, and deliver his celebrated speeches to the roaring waves of the Mediterranean. To cure himself of the habit of stammering and stuttering, he held pebbles under his tongue while speaking. And the awkwardness of position while delivering his orations, he overcame before the looking glass.

Indeed the ancients were perhaps more thoroughly alive to the importance of physical culture than the modern law givers, and some of the old nations have brought physical education to a very high state of perfection; though it may be said that the primitive mode of warfare of the times, compelled it, it cannot be denied that such men as "*Aristip*," "*Plato*," "*Aristotle*" and "*Diogones*" looked on physical training from an entire different stand point; of which the interest they took in the gymnasiums of old, is ample evidence. "*Aristotle*," "*Plato*" and "*Antisthenes*," all taught in the gymnasiums of Athens for many years. Athens had no less than five at the time of Plato. The three principle ones, and in which the above named three philosophers taught, were: The "*Lyceum*," (Lykeion,) Akademic and Kynosarges.

Virtruo, in his admirable work on Ancient Architecture, describes them as a series of spacious buildings connected together by large halls, and surrounded by extensive walls. The separate buildings were each large enough to accommodate many thousand people, and so arranged that several branches could be taught and practiced without interferring with each other. The whole was divided in two mean sections. The gymnasium proper, under which was meant the place where intellectual exercises were held, and where the philsophers and other literary characters taught; and the Palastrum, where corporal exercises were going on, which was again subdivided into two subjections: one where the professional athletes practiced, and the other where persons of all classes and pursuits gathered either to practice themselves or to look on. The buildings were generally very elegantly furnished in the interior, the walls adorned with costly paintings representing prominent men, heroes, gods, and other allegoric works of art, while the exterior was decorated with statues, such as those of Theseus, Herakles or Hercules, but always with those of Hermes.

The gymnasiums were originally intended for gymnastic pursuits alone, introduced from Crete or Sparta to Greece, and from there to other countries.

Aristocles, and the other philosophers, continued with the plan of exercises and intellectual training, which gradually afterwards supplanted gymnastics in a great measure, mainly because the professional athletes slowly sunk in the estimation of the better class of people, so that they finally were looked upon as a worthless class of men. *Aeschylus*, in his work "*Veta et Fabulis*," &c., calls them (the professional athletes) "a set of gluttons and bad men." He says: Among all the evils which poisoned Greece there is none more virulent than that which this the ateletes spread," &c.

It appears from that time on, gymnastics gradually sunk in popular esteem, and finally almost fell into oblivion. Yet we find from time to time, undoubted traces of the results of imitations of the gymnaseums, and their respective exercises, as of old—for example we find what beyond doubt refers to athletical exercises, in Paul, Corinthians, chapter IX, verse 25 and other places. And so may perhaps the Tourney's of the middle ages be clasesd, if they are not more identical with the olympic plays which were origi. nally more of a religious nature, and from which they particularly differed in that respect, and also in this, that any woman but a Priest of Ceres, who attempted to be present at the exercises, was seized, thrown over on abyss of rocks and killed; while in the Tourney the presence of ladies was particularly invited to give lustre to the feast with their charming smiles, brilliant and costly toilets, and one of their number was generally selected to crown the successful knight, and present him, amid imposing ceremonies with the customary prize. But this also fell in disrepute, particularly so after the death of Henry the second of France, who died from injuries received in a round with Count Montgomery by a splinter of the lance of the Counts penetrating his (the kings) right eye. Pope Inocent the second, had already forbidden the decent burial of those who fell in the Tourneys, and so the two incidents together virtually put an end to those plays.

The Carrousels were in Europe the next attempt to establish gysnastic training on a general plan but failed, because they were, so to say, monopolized by the aristocratic classes.

What success the turners of this century will have, remains to be seen.

To bring physical training down to a general as well as popular plan of education, is not a very easy task, and it is not my desire to undertake it; but I will simply try to point out in a few remarks, some of the most general and grave errors committed, as well as the most judicious manner to assist nature in her effort at forming the most complicated being, possibly most perfect.

The first cry of the newly born baby, translated from nature's language is: "*Air! give me air!*" This exclamation is generally answered with the silly remark, "*the baby has strong lungs.*" Without a thought how these lungs are to be supplied, and of the extent of exercise which they require. But the body of the little stranger is rolled up like a defunct ancient Egyptian in his mummy folds. First comes the belly band, rolled on as tight as possible as an alleged support for the navel, to prevent umbilical hernia, but with just as likely an effect of its causing inguinal hernia. Its still more injurious effect is by so compressing the abdomen as to prevent its expansion and the decent of the diaphragm, and consequently the dilatations of the chest lengthways. After the roller comes the long flowing petticoat, with its broad upper band, covering the stomach and chest, and compressed by tight pinning so that the intercostal muscles are prevented from enlarging the cavity of the chest in a lateral direction, and thus in two direc tions is the capacity of the chest diminished, and the lungs, in a corresponding degree, are prevented from receiving their due quantity of air. Then to make bad worse, the little new comer is by the unreasonable affection of the mother subjected to partial suffocation by allowing it to sleep in her arms, under the bed clothes, which are drawn up to her chin, leaving scarcely an opening of the scantest kind for the access of air to the infant's lungs.

So soon as the washing and dressing, *secundum artem*, is completed the busy nurse deems it a matter of grave and prime necessity to introduce something into its stomach, without waiting to ascertain if the mother cannot at once furnish a supply of milk. This ought by all means to be the first, and for months the only food given to the child. If the milk is not ready to be drawn at the moment, a period of twenty-four hours may be allowed to elapse without any suffering to the child. Certainly it ought to be saved from the inevitable sugar and water, gruel and molasses and worse stuff. With still more reason ought it to be protected from any purgative matter, given under the plea of emptying the bowels of the meconium. The first milk of the mother meets all these wants admirably.

For some months after birth the infant ought to be bathed morning and evening, with due reference to the time of giving the breast. As a general rule every kind of bath should be given when the stomach is empty, or at least when the digestion is over. The best plan is to immerse the whole of the body of the child at once in warm water. Ordinary washing is often performed so badly that successive portions of the body are omitted, and evaporation is going on the while from parts before they are dried, producing an unequal temperature of the body and causing colds and other disorders. After six months the tepid bath will replace the warm bath, and once a day will be sufficient to use it. Still the constitution of the individual may call for a modification in the temperature of the bath.

In the first four months we find the flowing petticoats, which, were it not for the tight breast band, would answer the purpose for warmth very well, as far as the lower half of the body is concerned. But ere long we find the other extreme; a dress still sufficiently tight around the waist and shoulders, but too short, not reaching to the knees, exposing the lower part of the body, used to and tender from the warmth of the long dress, to the some time very chilled air.

In the female attire the style is again, after some years, changed to what is called "full dress," but which is often so curtailed as to leave so large a portion of the chest and shoulders bare that the inquisitive observer is sometime at a loss to know the precise line of division between the part which fashion claims for exposure and the other which modesty would conceal. He finds the boundary to be too changeable; wishes that more had been left to the imagination, and less to be condemned by good taste. In dressing the male less attention is paid to fashion, but still too much.

For some time after birth the infant leads comparatively a vegitative life, gratifying its nutritive wants and sleeping. Gradually as months pass the intervals between the sleeping and waking states become longer and longer, until the child follows the usual division of night and day. The hours chosen for sleep for the older child should not be later than noon, so that time will have elapsed for it to become weary enough to fall asleep when evening comes, and to rest well through the night. For the sake of both mother and child it is very desirable that the latter should obey early the laws of periodicity, in its sleeping and taking food at regular intervals.

From the very first day of its existence, the infant should not be allowed to remain at the breast longer than it is actually nursing, nor to be put to it again until a sufficient time has elapsed.

In some instances the infant is a bad sleeper, and in failing to get her own supply of sleep the nurse, and too often the mother, will bring on sleep in the child by one of the too many patent and other medicines designed for that purpose. No language is sufficiently strong enough in condemnation of so criminal a practice, which lays at once the foundation to a long train of disorders, lasting often during the whole course of life. Many a death happens where no suspicion is entertained, sometimes even by the guilty, yet often innocent party, which was produced by the unnecessary use of such remedies as soothing and cough syrups, paragoric, laudanum and others to numerous to mention.

Scarcely less injurious is the exclusion of light; children should have the benefit of not only the best ventilation, but best lighted and most cheerful rooms in the house. Nor should they be interfered with in their harmless gambols either by tight dressing or otherwise.

During the spring and summer, children ought to be allowed to be out of doors as much as possible, if practicable on the grass or among plants. Pure fresh air and plenty of exercise in it, will supplant the best French rouge, even from the toilet table of a Queen, while the proper training will make out of an imbecile and idiot an illustrious and mighty Emperor.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR GEARY.

HARRISBURG, February 8.—Ex Governor John W. Geary died suddenly this morning.

Ex-Governor Geary returned here from New York last evening in apparent good health. At about nine o'clock this morning, while breakfasting with his family, and in the act of helping his little son, his head suddenly fell back. Before his wife could get to his side, and before medical aid could be summoned, he was dead. It is said that heart disease or apoplexy was the cause. The citizens are greatly excited, and much sorrow is expressed.

The death of Governor Geary was announced at an informal meeting of the House of Representatives. After a general expression of opinion it was resolved to drape the hall in mourning in respect to memory of the deceased. Governor Hartranft spoke very feelingly, and said that as he had been acting Governor during a portion of the present session, the same respect should be shown him as if he was Governor at the time of his death. The State Departments and Chambers of the House and Senate will be draped in mourning, and it is proposed to suspend all business in this city at the time of the funeral.

The flag on the dome of the Capitol was displayed at half-mast to day, and the bells of the city were tolled this morning. A Governor's salute of fifteen guns, as minute guns, was fired from Capitol Hill, by order of the Adjutant General as a tribute of respect.

The family have not yet determined on the day of the funeral, but it will take place on Wednesday or Thursday. Gov. Geary's eldest son is absent at West Point, and nothing definite will be arranged until his arrival, which will probably be tonight. Governor Hartranft will send a special message on the subject to the Legislature on Tuesday. The funeral services will take place at the Market Square Presbyterian Church, after which the body will be taken in charge by Pilgrim Commandery Knights Templar, he having expressed such a wish previous to his death.

Governor Hartranft has issued the following announcement of the death of Gov. Geary:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 8 1873,

With profound regret the announcement is made to the people of the Commonwealth that Ex-Governor John W. Geary died suddenly at his home in Harrisburg this morning. In the midst of the sadness and gloom now prevailing at the Capital, brief mention can only be made at this time of the eminent services of the deceased as a civil officer in his earlier life in California and Kansas; as a brave and distinguished officer of the army of the Mexican war and during the entire rebellion, and his faithful performances of the arduous duties of the chief executive of the State for six years. In this sudden removal of one occupying a high position in the land, and who looked forward to years of usefulness and enjoyment of rest after a long life of public service from which he so lately retired, we are again reminded that death is no respecter of persons. In respect to his memory the following orders are hereby issued:

First—Upon the receipt of this order

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

[For the Beaver Radical.]

THE FAMILY JEWELS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF L. SCHUCKE G

CHAPTER VI.

Scarcely a quarter of an hour later Valentine entered the courtyard. Everything seemed wrapped in the most peaceful repose, just as when she had left the house with Max. She softly closed the window she had left open, and stealing over the terrace entered the *salon* door which she now locked and barred. In the corridor above she detected a light beneath Miss Ellen's door—so then Miss Ellen was wakeful also, awaiting what the night would bring forth!

Valentine heard the rustle of a leaf being turned—was it possible she was calmly reading at such a moment? "Perhaps she was reading her English Bible," was Valentine's scornful thought. In her room Valentine hastily threw off her wet clothes, and had just finished changing her soaking boots for dry slippers and thrown a morning wrapper around her chilled form when she heard voices on the terrace followed by a knock at the *salon* door. With a beating heart she took her candle and went to the door; at this moment she heard Miss Ellen's door open hastily; the next instant she was facing that lady, who started back in consternation, a deep flush of confusion on her face.

"*You* up—and dressed? What is the matter, Valentine?".

"I might ask you the same question—I hear voices outside; it seems they are trying to get into the house; let us see what it means—if you do not already know," she added significantly as she walked boldly ahead holding aloft her lamp in her right hand, while Miss Ellen followed slowly.

When they reached the lower hall they heard a thumping at the door leading from the court; Miss Ellen sprang forward as if to open it, but Valentine caught her and holding her with a strength she never dreamed she possessed, said in a peculiar whisper:

"Come to the *salon* door and we can see who they are."

In the *salon* Valentine placed her lamp upon the table, drew back the shutters and pressed her face against the pane.

With a half-suppressed cry of affright she started back as she beheld Gaston's face peering into the room. She sprang back as if stung by an adder.

"It is Gaston!" exclaimed Miss Ellen, who stood beside her, "and there are some people with him—shall we open the door?"

"Certainly open it," said Valentine firmly; "better do that than have those fellows break it open, as it seems they mean to do."

Miss Ellen obeyed; Gaston entered followed by several men in sooty blouses, some armed with revolvers, the rest with stout clubs; their blackened faces and hands at once proclaimed them forge laborers.

"What are *you* doing here, Valentine?" exclaimed Gaston angrily, turning to where the girl stood with a defiant look in her beautiful eyes. "Who told you—Miss Ellen you did not keep your word!—"

"Good heavens, Gaston! have you become a leader of banditti?" interrupted Valentine scornfully. "Else what is the the meaning of your presence here at this hour, and with these creatures?"

"We came on an errand which does not in the least concern you—go up stairs, Valentine, I beg of you—pray go!" he urged.

"Hm, and permit you to take possession here?"

"Hush, your loud talking will awaken your father," interrupted Gaston in an angry whisper, "and we desire him as little as we do you—it is better he knows nothing of this."

"Then you have really come to rob us?"

"Nonsense! No, we come to prove our loyality to our country by ridding it of one of its foes."

"Then you don't come to plunder but murder?"

"Valentine, I beg you to moderate your words; you are so excited you know not what you say. You cannot prevent us from doing our duty to France?"

"You want to tempt these honest fellows to do the horrible deed with your fine phrases!" she exclaimed with a cutting scorn.

With an impatient gesture he motioned her aside and the forge men pressed forward without ceremony, starting after Miss Ellen who had taken up her lamp as if about to retire; Gaston followed as she silently led the way through the dining room across the hall to the door of Max's chamber. Here Gaston knocked—no answer; again he knocked and shook the latch; still no answer came from within, and the door was barred on the inside.

Valentine, who had followed the eager crowd, came up as Gaston whispered:

"We must force the door!" moving aside to make room for one of the men who drew forth a short iron rod.

"Hold! It is not necessary for you to break the door—you can get into the room from the court—the window is open—so are the shutters," she added tauntingly.

"The window and shutters open?" exclaimed several stalwart Vulcans whom Gaston had admitted in the hall door.

"Then some of you enter that way!" exclaimed Gaston—"or"—here he turned hastily to Valentine—"has the bird flown? and have we to thank you for this trick?" he almost hissed the words in his rage.

"You have to thank the watchfulness and caution of him you seek. It seems, Mons. de Ribeaupierre, this sort of man is not to be outwitted by—*you!*" she retorted contemptuously.

"Break open the door!" he cried with a fearful curse; "we will see if she tells the truth!"

The man stooped to insert his iron, when the door suddenly opened and the men Gaston had sent into the court-yard stood in the door-way.

"He has escaped—gone to the devil! the cunning fox of a Prussian! What treason!" cried the sooty horde in the greatest excitement with menacing gestures, as if they longed to wreak their vengeance upon the inmates of the Ferme. They ran through the little room like blood hounds scenting their prey.

Fortunately at this moment the farm servants, who had been aroused by the tumult, rushed into the hall; at the same time a heavy foot-step was heard above and Mons. d'Avelon appeared on the stairway. Halting on the second step from below he looked angrily around upon the strange scene, upon the sooty, hideous looking figures surrounding his brave daughter who stood defiantly in their midst, while Miss Ellen cowered tremblingly at her side. The next instant he recognized Gaston; with a hasty expletive he approached that gentlemen:

"What the devil are you doing here!—what do these fellows want?—they are your men. What do you mean by alarming my household in the dead of the night?—speak!" he demanded, his eyes flashing angrily as he laid his arm protectingly over Valentine shoulder as she sprang to his side. He felt her tremble fearfully; she had given way to her terror now that her natural protector was near.

"Good heavens! don't make such a fuss about it, Mons. d'Avelon," expostulated Gaston, forcing himself to speak calmly. "I don't think it is very difficult to surmise what brought my brave men here at this hour; they are not a band of thieves that their presence need alarm you. They came uninvited 'tis true, but I assure you they will retire peacefully. I beg you now return to your homes, my friends," he added, turning to his frowning followers. "You see we came too late—the enemy has escaped and is long ere this in safety; it would be sheer folly to attempt to pursue him in such weather; even Etienne's blood-hound would be of little avail. Our opportunity has passed, and we have nothing further here. Go now, my good fellows, and do not disturb Mons. d'Avelon or his family any longer. Do not forget to call Raoul and Gilon, who are guarding the road. To-morrow we will speak of compensation for your trouble and disappointment, and we will see how many bottles of wine are necessary to recompense you—now go!"

The result of Gaston's words convinced one of the rather slavish discipline among his sooty corps. They grumbled and gesticulated menacingly, it is true, but they started off jesting rudely after a little wrangling with the half-clothed crowd of servants who followed them to the terrace.

After they had left the Ferme, singing rude snatches of patriotic airs, and laughing loudly, Mons. d'Avelon drew Gaston into the dining room, where Miss Ellen had fled sone moments before. He placed the lamp he had taken from Valentine's trembling hand upon the table, and turning to Gaston exclaimed:

"And now let us have an account of these singular proceedings."

"*Merci!*" sighed Gaston sinking wearily into a chair, "cannot you see through the whole scheme? You were lodging a Prussian officer—which fact came to the knowledge of my workmen—God knows how—and it raised quite a patriotic commotion; they determined to march to the Ferme des Auges, surround the house and seize the Prussian. Had they captured him I verily believe he would never have seen another day—"

"And you dared countenance this shameful scheme?" interrupted Mons. de Avelon angrily, "dared encourage them to the disgraceful attack upon a gentleman who, with utter trustfulness, thought himself secure beneath my roof?—under the protection of the laws of hospitality which even the savages respect? You dared to lead your vile band in order to assist them with your knowledge of my household arrangements? You should—"

"Good God!" interrupted Gaston shrugging his shoulders deprecatingly, "how hastily you condemn me. Hear me first: I heard of the plot; one of the men who possesses more discretion than the rest came to Givres and told me that they were smouldering the furnace fires because none of their number would remain back to attend to them; he also told me that several had already gone to guard the road to Void, in order to cut off the German's escape should he manage to escape from the Ferme. Under these circumstances could you expect me to stay quietly at home? Could I leave the madly excited creatures to themselves? indifferent to what might happen here—to you—to Valentine, in such a midnight invasion? You would have thought very strangely of me I think had I done so! No, I concluded to join them and did all in my power to calm—and prevent them from doing any harm—who can tell *what* might have happened had I not been here!"

Valentine looked at him with the most contemptuous disdain in her face as her father exclaimed roughly:

"To the devil with your fine speeches! Had you not sufficient control over the wretches who are in your service, and who depend on you for their daily bread, to keep them from such an infamous undertaking?"

"No," returned Gaston shortly.

"Hm, then we may thank heaven that Herr Von Daveland suspected treachery and escaped in time! Had your fellows succeeded in executing their design it would have placed me, as master of the house, in a by no means enviable position toward the Herr Prussians in Void—I might have prepared myself for rather a hasty flight."

"Very likely!" returned Gaston coolly, "but heaven deserves little credit for his escape—the German's warning did not come from that quarter," he added venomously.

"What do you mean by such words?—who did it?"

"If there is anyone to thank it is Valentine."

"Yes, it certainly was Valentine," interrupted that young lady sarcastically, "Mons. de Ribeaupierre speaks the truth *there*. It was I who warned him, and saw that the stranger reached his friends spite of Mons. de Ribeaupierre's valiant guards."

"But how in the name of heaven did you learn—"

"That the road to Void was guarded?" exclaimed Gaston interrupting Mons. d'Avelon.

"I suspected a plot early in the evening," returned Valentine dryly.

Gaston looked at her searchingly as he said in an offensive tone:

"You acted as his guide yourself—you were in the rain some time for your hair is still wet."

"Very likely!" she returned contemptuously.

Gaston turned his searching eyes from her to Miss Ellen, who had heard the foregoing conversation with surprised bewilderment.

"This is very remarkable—very!" exclaimed d'Avelon staring at each in turn; then to his daughter: "Your suspicions could not have told you that danger threatened our guest?" he added sharply.

"And yet, my dear father, the best proof of it is that I warned him in time."

"And that you went alone with him, at midnight, through the rain—alone with a stranger, the enemy of your country!" added Gaston scornfully.

"Pray let our country rest in peace, Mons. de Ribeaupierre, for it is of very little moment in this matter. And concerning *my* conduct I decline to hear your criticisms upon it, and, moreover, from henceforth I want it distinctly understood that you are deprived of any imaginary right you have presumed upon, to criticize *my* behavior."

"You are very candid," he hissed.

"I am glad you understand me."

"I'm not so sure whether your father ——"

"My father will never undertake to accomplish what he knows to be impossible—he will not attempt to alter the sentiments that have dictated my resolution—it is irrevocable!"

"Now may the good Lord preserve us; this is the very worst feature of this wretched business!" cried Mons. d'Avelon. "Gaston, I wish the devil had flown away with you before you were seized with the miserable whim to lead your sooty scoundrels! But this is no time to talk about it; come, Gaston, I will see you off if you prefer to return to Givres."

"I do prefer to return home," exclaimed Gaston springing to his feet.

"Very well then! I will see that the doors are securely bolted, then we will try to calm our excited brains with another nap," said Mons. d'Avelon rising and dismissing his neighbor with rather a frosty good night.

While the old gentleman busied himself closing and securing the doors, Ellen approached Valentine and in a hasty whisper accompanied by a threatening glance, hissed:

"Do you mean to open the battle with me now that Gaston has gone? I warn you not to do so for I might not be as discreet as he, in vindicating myself for my share in this affair, which would make you regret what you have done. I warn you—do not demand any explanations, and above all beware of trying to compel me to justify myself before your father—you would regret it to the day of your death!"

And with a warning shake of her index finger she left the room with her usual cat-like tread.

Valentine looked after her in mute astonishment. What could she mean by her singular words? And what had made her so defiant instead of ashamed and humiliated for her vile complicity in Gaston's shameful plot?

Ellen's threat was distressing enough, and to this was added the anxiety for her fugitive who was doubtless despairing of her coming—and yet through all her trouble a jubilant feeling of happiness and satisfaction surged through her being, and burst the chains that had so long fettered her heart.

She rose hastily and sped lightly to her chamber, here to await the first rays of dawn; then she would steal away unnoticed, and from the glaring shadows of the Maid's Grotto release her—captive.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A SOLDIER, telling his mother of the terrible fire at Chickamauga, was asked by her why he did not get behind a tree. "Tree!" said he; "there wasn't enough trees for the officers."

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BEAVER COUNTY ss: *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

To Thomas J. Power, administrator of the estate of James M. Power, deceased, Eliza Garber, Matilda Day, W. A. P. Eberhart, Gilbert L. Eberhart, Albeft G. Eberhart, Emiline E. Morton, Eleanor M. House, Samuel Owens, Eliza Vardy, Lucinda Mussick and Nancy Sawhill, heirs at law of James M. Power.

We command you and every and all of you, that laying aside all business and excuses, you be and appear in your proper persons before our Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be holden at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on the THIRD MONDAY OF MARCH next, (1873,) to answer the bill or petition of Thos. J. Power, Jr., for the specific performance of parol contract, entered into with Jas. M. Power, late of said county, deceased, for a lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Rochester, in said county, and show cause, if any you have, why a decree should not be made for the specific performance of the contract, in said petition mentioned, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, exhibited in our said Court, and to do further and to receive what our said Court shall have considered in that behalf. Hereof fail not at your peril and the penalty that may ensue.

Witness the Honorable A. W. Acheson, President of our said Court at Beaver, this 29th day of January, 1873. JOHN C. HART, Clerk O. C.

[SEAL.] Attest:

feb7-3t C. WHITE, Sheriff.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership between J. M. McCreery and Mrs. J. K. Sanderson, under the firm of J. M. McCREERY & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of January, 1873. Mrs. J. K. Sanderson retiring.

All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid to J. M. McCreery, who will continue the business at the old stand, Beaver, Pa.

J. M. McCREERY.
MRS. J. K. SANDERSON.

jan31-3w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE NEELY, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Neely, deceased, late of Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to present the same, and those indebted thereto to make payment to me.

ROSETTA SHAW, Ex'rx.,
Petrolia, Butler county, Pa., or to
DANIEL NEELY,
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Jan17-6t

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By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of JAMES PORTER, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 4TH, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a piece of ground situate in the BOROUGH OF BRIDGEWATER, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by Mulberry Street, east by Locust alley, south by Clarion Street, and west by Otter Lane; containing about HALF AN ACRE, and embracing lots numbered 17, 18, 19, and 20, in Hayes' plan of lots in said borough, all enclosed, and having thereon erected a good frame stable.

TERMS—One half the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of sale by the Court, and the remainder in one year from that date, with lawful interest therefor from the same time.

jan31-3t J. C. WILSON, Executor.

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dec13 4m

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

National Bank of Beaver County,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

At the close of business on the 27th of December 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$196,365 12
Overdrafts	968 40
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from National Banks	2,193 86
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,058 76
Banking House	14,374 54
Furniture and fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses	2,298 63
Premiums	173 21
Cash items—Stamps	1,435 21
Bills of other National Banks	6,289 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	79 39
Specie—Coin	5,220 80
Legal Tender Notes	18,120 00
	$386,546 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	22,981 36
Discount	5,219 34
Exchange	3,566 67
Interest	1,986 79
Profit and Loss	340 31
National Bank circulation	106,384 00
Dividends unpaid	1,081 34
Individual Deposits	38,930 83
Due to National Banks	2,615 76
Due to State Banks and Bankers	3,429 89
	$386,546 79

State of Pennsylvania, } ss
Beaver County, }

I, Edward Hoops, *Cashier* of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 6th day of January, 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, N. P.

Correct—Attest:

BENJ. WILDE,
R. E. HOOPES,
R. B. EDGAR. } Directors.

Jan17

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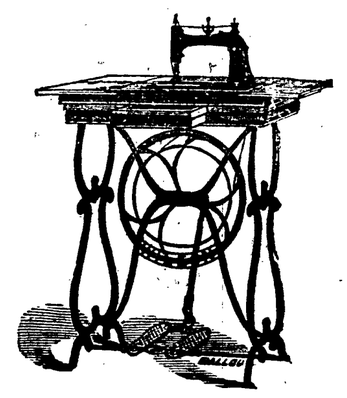

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Boys' Gaiters,	1.75	to	2.50
Ladies' Shoes,	1.75	to	2.25
Misses Shoes,	1.50	to	2.00
Children's Shoes,	50	to	1.50
Ladies' Gaiters,	1.25	to	3.50
Misses Gaiters,	1.25	to	2.00
Men's Heavy Shoes,	1.25	to	2.00

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BY MARK TWAIN.

It is a curious, self possessed, old-fashioned company, the Cunard. (Scotchmen they are.) It was born before the days of steamships; it inaugurated ocean steamer lines, it never has lost more than one vessel; it has never lost a passenger's life at all; its ships are never insured; great merchantile firms do not insure their goods sent over in Cunard ships; it is rather safer to be in their vessels than on shore. Old-fashioned is the word.

When a thing is established by the Cunarders, it is there for good and all, almost. Before adopting a new thing the chiefs cogitate and cogitate and cogitate; then they lay it before their head surveyor, their head merchant, their head-builder, and their head engineer, and all the captains in the service, and they go off and cogitate about a year; then if the new wrinkle is approved it is adopted and put into the regulations. In the old days, near forty years ago, when this was an ocean line of sailing vessels, corpses were not permitted by the company to take passage, or go as freight, either—sailor superstition, you know.

Very well; to this day they won't carry corpses. Forty years ago they always had stewed prunes and rice for dinner on "duff" days; well, to this present time, whenever duff day comes around, you will always have your regular stewed prunes and rice in a Cunarder. If you don't get anything else, you can always depend on that—and depend on it with your money up, too, if you are that kind of a person.

It takes them about ten or fifteen years to manufacture a captain; but when they got him manufactured to suit at last, they have full confidence in him. The only order they give the captain is this, brief and to the point: "Your ship is loaded, take her; speed is nothing; follow your own road, deliver her safe, bring her back safe—safety is all that is required."

The noted Cunard company is composed simply of two or three grandchildren, who have stepped into the shoes of two or three children, who stepped into the shoes of a couple of old Scotch fathers; for Burns and MacIvor were the Cunard company when it was born; it was Burns and MacIvor when the originators had passed away; it is Burns and MacIvor still in the third generation—never has been out of the two families. Burns was a Glasgow merchant, MacIvor was an old sea dog, who sailed a ship for him in early times. That vessel's earnings were cast into a sinking fund; with the money they built another ship, and then another, and thus the old original packet line from Glasgow to Halifax was established.

At that time the mails were slowly and extensively carried in English government vessels. Burns & MacIvor and Judge Haliburton ("Sam Slick") fell to considering a scheme of getting the job of carrying these mails in private bottoms. In order to manage the thing they need to be quiet about it, and also they needed faster vessels. Haliburton had a relative who was not a shining success in practical life, but had an inventive head; name, Sam Cunard; he took his old jackknife and a shingle and sat down and whittled out this enormous Royal Mail Line of vessels that we call the Cunarders—a great navy it is—doing business in every ocean; owning forty-five steamships of vast cost; conducting its affairs with the rigid method and system of a national navy; promoting by merit, priority in routine, and for conspicuous service; using a company uniform; retiring superannuated and disabled men and officers on permanent pensions, and numbering its servants by hundreds and thousands. In its own private establishment in Liverpool it keeps 4,000 men under pay. That is what Sam Cunard whittled out.

That is to say, he whittled out a little model for a fast vessel; it was satisfactory; he was instructed to go and get the mail contract, simply under his own name; he did it, and the company became commonly known as the Cunard Company; then the company tried steam and made it work; they prospered, and bought out Haliburton, and also Cunard's little interest; they removed Cunard to England and made him their London agent; he grew very rich and unspeakably respectable, and when he died he died not as a poor, dreaming provincial whittler of experimental models, but as the great Sir Samuel Cunard, K. C. B., or G. W. X., or something like that, for the sovereign had knighted him.

Well, the Cunard Company is a great institution, and has got more money than you and I put together; and yet none of the family ever write editorials or deliver lectures. The company have built school houses and they educate the children of their employees; they are going to build dwellings for their shoremen that shall be cheap and clean and comfortable; when one of their men dies, a subscription list goes about his ship or in whatever arm of the service his name is booked, and whatever sum is raised the Cunard Company add just a similar sum, and it all goes to the man's heirs. Their system of pensions—

But I have never been offered a cent for all this; I am not even acquainted with a member of the Cunard company. I think I will wait awhile before I go on—it cramps my hand to write so much on a stretch. But it is all right, any way. So many thousands of Americans have traveled in those steamers that they will like to read about that company.

COURTSHIP AFTER MARRIAGE.

There was much more than a mere witticism in the remark of the old bachelor who had paid attentions to a maiden lady for twenty years, visiting her regularly every night, when rallied for not marrying: "If I were married I should have nobody to court, and no place to go at night." He had deeply felt the contrast between his own delicate and ethereal enjoyments, and the hard, discontented, fretted life of too many married people, and his way was irony. He saw there was something in courtship which, too often exhales and expires after marriage, leaving a cold, dull, monotonous burden, where all was beauty and buoyance before. Let us see what that something is. In courtship nothing is taken for granted. Both parties are put on their good behavior. Love keeps itself fresh and active by constant expression in word and act. But, strange to say, courtship usually ends with marriage. Very soon both parties yield to the sense of possession, and the feeling of security robs gallantry of motive, and extracts the poetry from the mind. The beautiful attentions which were so pleasing before marriage are too often forgotten afterwards; the gifts cease to come, or come only with the asking; the music dies out of the voice; everything is taken for granted, and the love that, like the silver jet of a fountain, leaped to heaven, deemed its natural outlet, ceases to flow altogether. Then comes dull, heavy, hard days, with two unhappinesses tied together, and wishing themselves apart, and not always content with merely wishing. This is unnatural and wrong. What married life wants to give it new tone and sweetness is more of the manner as well as the spirit of the courting time. Very much of the pleasures of courtship comes from the constant attention of the parties to others. Their affection voices itself in all possible ways. Every sentence is edged with compliments and spoken in tender tones. Every look is a confession. Every act is a new word in the exhaustless vocabulary of love. Kiss and caresses are parenthetic clauses and gestures it the dialect of love, and gifts and sacrifices are the more emphatic expressions of the spirit no language can fully articulate and no devotion declare. And it is a fact that affection confesses itself continually in look and word and act, making the voice musical and the fingers poetic in their touch and doing, that makes experience so beautiful, the only Eden many a woman has on earth. Love must have expression or it will die. It can be kept forever beautiful and blessed as at the first, by giving it constant utterence in word and act. The more it is allowed to flow out in delicate attentions and noble service, the stronger and more satisfying and more blessed it will be The house becomes home only when love drops its heavenly manna in it fresh every day, and the true marriage vow is made not once for all at the altar, but by loving words and helpful service and delicate attentions to the end.—*Golden Age.*

A TERRIBLE WARNING TO EVERY BODY.

A Well-Known Citizen of Chicago Comes to Life in His Coffin.

A few days ago, says the Chicago *Times*, Mr. Muhlbesch was taken suddenly ill, at his residence. His disease was of a very acute nature, and in spite of all the efforts of his physicians he died after a brief illness, and his sorrowing friends made ready for the funeral. An undertaker was summoned, and the body properly laid out, and yesterday the funeral services took place from his late residence. After the customary services had been performed, and the sorrowing relatives had taken their last look of the deceased, the coffin lid was screwed down, and the funeral cortege moved slowly toward the quiet confines of Graceland cemetry, where the body was finally lowered sadly into the grave which had been prepared for it. The last prayer had been offered and the last solemn service repeated, when, just as the sexton seized his spade and was about to drop the first shovelful of earth upon the coffin, a sound some thing like a stifled groan, followed by a scratching noise, as if the dead man was trying to release himself from the confines of his narrow house, was heard proceeding from the still open grave.

For an instant every heart stood still, and the blood of every listener seemed to curdle in his veins. The women screamed, and hastened toward the carriages while the men were not slow in following them. In an instant the sexton was the only man left at the grave, and he, too, trembling at what he had never heard before. Finally he recovered presence of mind enough to descend into the grave and break open the rough box in which the coffin was encased.

Then the noise was repeated, and he knew that the occupant of that grave, who in a few minutes more would have been consigned to a horrible death, and whom his friends had already mourned as dead, was still alive and anxious to be set free. A screw-driver was soon procured from the undertaker present, and the coffin lid removed, when its occupant, instead of being cold and dead, as he had appeared when last seen, was found to be once more alive.

His friends, who had by this time recovered courage enough to return to the grave, were, of course, almost overjoyed at this strange and unexpected turn of affairs, and hastened to rescue the late deceased from his unpleasant quarters and remove him to one of the carriages in waiting, where he was rolled up in a plentiful supply of blankets and laprobes, and the friends who had lately followed him sorrowingly to the grave now hastened joyfully toward their homes. The rescued man was so overcome on being rescued from his perilous position that he was for a long time unable to speak; and what his feelings were while undergoing burial, or whether he was conscious at all or not until the last moment when he signified that he was still alive, is not known.

New Advertisements.

M. B. COCHRAN & CO.

121 LIBERTY STREET, CORNER FIFTH,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers and dealers in

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

AND

MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES

Have in store a full stock of

DEANE STEAM PUMPS,

JUDSON GOVERNORS.

SASH AND DOOR MACHINERY,

&c., &c., &c.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.

MR. M. SCHIFF,

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Is determined to close out his entire stock of

DRY GOODS

REGARDLESS OF COST,

in as short a time as possible, as he intends to devote all his attention in the future to the

MANUFACTURE OF

WOOLEN AND COTTON HOSIERY.

THOSE WHO WANT

BARGAINS

ARE RESPECTFULLY

INVITED TO CALL AT ONCE,

And they will have a chance to make their selection out of a

WELL SELECTED STOCK.

oct18-2m.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

513 MARKET STREET,

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We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of

PHILADELPHIA CARPETS

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Woodenware and Willow Ware in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER

Price $5.50.

The Most Perfect and Successful Washer Ever Made.

Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.

mar29-3m—se1-3m

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Successors to H. W. Seely,

BRIDGE STREET

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Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

QUEENSWARE and NOTIONS,

Cash paid for Farmers' Marketing.

jy19-1y.

PURCHASING AGENCY.

Will purchase and forward any article.

MANUFACTURED OR SOLD

In this city, at the lowest prices.

Parties in the country wishing to purchase Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Guns, Revolvers Nursery Stock, Jewelry, Furniture, Millinery' Hardware, Drugs, Notions, Books, Stationery' Saddlery, Carpetings, Dry Goods, &c., &c., will do well to send to us. All goods will be chosen with a view to economy, as well as taste and fitness, and boxes or packages forwarded by Express to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Address

PITTSBURGH SUPPLY CO

sept13-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

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CHAS. B. HURST,

INSURANCE and GENERAL AGENCY,

(NEAR THE DEPOT,)

ROCHESTER, PA.

Fire Life and Accident Insurance.

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

ANCHOR AND NATIONAL LINES OF OCEAN STEAMERS—ADAMS AND UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S AGENCY.

Fire, Life and Accident Policies written at fair rates and liberal terms. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, &c., correctly written. Depositions and Acknowledgments taken. Passengers booked to and from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany. Money and goods forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH ASSETS,..... $6,000,000

Established in 1819—Wealthiest and most reliable Company in the World.

"By their Fruits ye shall know them."

Losses Paid to Jan. 1st, 1871.....$28,000,000

NIAGARA,

OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS,..... $1,500,000

ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF CINCINNATI.

CACH ASSETS :..... $1,500,000

ENTERPRISE,

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CASH ASSETS, over $600,000

LANCASTER,

OF LANCASTER, PA.

CASH PAID ASSETS, ... $240,000

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF ERIE, PA.

CASH CAPITAL..... $250,000

Insures against damage by lightning as well as fire.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS..... $3,500,000

TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH ASSETS,..... $1,500,000

Paid losses, since its organization, of over $700 a day, for death and injury.

Representing the above first class Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best in the world, and representing a gross Cash Capital of over Sixteen Millions of Dollars, I am able to take Insurance in departments, and Policies issued without delay. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. *Insure to-day. By one days' neglect or delay you may loose the savings of years.* Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain. *Insure to-day. One to-day is worth two to-morrows.* Quality also is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article always proves the dearest. *Therefore, look to Quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance. Look to worth and wealth for Indemnity. The Best is the Cheapest.* "As you sow that you shall you reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I flatter myself, by strict attention to a legitimate business, not only to merit a continuance of the same, but hope, by the facilities and inducements I am now enabled to offer, for a large increase during the present year.

MR. S. A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications in adjoining boroughs and townships.

CHARLES B. HURST,
Insurance and General Agent,
je16'71 Near the Depot, Rochester, Penn'a.

LANCASTER

INSURANCE COMPANY!

LANCASTER, PA.

HON. THOS. E. FRANKLIN, Pres.
B. F. SHENK, Treasurer.
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JACOB BAUSMAN, Pres't Farmers Nat. Bank;
HENRY CARPENTER, Physician;
JACOB M. FRANTZ, Farmer;
JNO. C. HAGER, of Hager & Bro. Merchants;
GEO. K. REED, of Reed, M'Grann & Co., Bankers;
A. E. ROBERTS, ex-Member of Congress;
F. SHRODER, of Shroder & Co., Cotton Man.;
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DWELLINGS,
MERCHANDISE,
FARM PROPERTY,
CHURCHES,
SCHOOL HOUSES,
MILLS AND FACTORIES,

And all other FIRE RISKS taken at as low rates as any first class Company can afford.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Term Policies issued on Dwellings, farm property, &c., at

LOW RATES,

And Policies liberal in other terms. Apply to

CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
ROCHESTER, PA.

apr29'70:1y.

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Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, V. Pres.
ALEX. W. WILTER, Sec'y.
JACOB PETERSON, Ass't. Sec'y.

CASH ASSETS, $200.000

ASSETS Feb. 1st, '70, $530,393 14

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Perpetual and term Policies a very liberal rates and terms. Apply to

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MARBLEIZED MANTLE WORKS!

JAMES OLD,

193 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Also, RANGES, GRATES, &c., and particular attention paid to FURNACES, Public and Private Buildings. nov1-3m

Miscellaneous.

L. R. NORTON,

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

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JEWETT

AND

GOODMAN

ORGAN

☞ SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

nov22-3m

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MONROE MILLER. W. DOLBY.

M. MILLER & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

ROUGH AND PLANED LUMBER, DRESSED FLOORING, SIDING, SHELVING, LATH AND SHINGLES.

ROCHESTER, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

dec18'58:1y

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for FALL and WINTER wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest possible notice.

Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. DANIEL MILLER,

dec4'68:1y BRIDGE St., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

The Largest and Best

STOCK OF FURNITURE

West of the Mountains,

Of our own manufacture, will be found at the Mammoth Furniture Establishment of

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The newest and most approved styles of Fine and Medium Furniture, in larger variety than any other house, at very reasonable prices. Persons furnishing houses would do well to write for our new circular, or when in Pittsburgh we respectfully solicit a visit to our wareroome. Don't forget the place,

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We challenge the world in prices for the same quality of material and workmanship of our goods.

CUT THIS OUT.

aug9-3m.

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Agreements, Articles, Leases and all Instruments of Writing promptly attended to.

Real Estate bought and sold on reasonable Commission. [jy8'70:1y

DWELLING HOUSES,

TENEMENTS,

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVE

REAL ESTATE,

IN AND NEAR THE

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FOR SALE AND RENT, BY

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oc27'71-tf

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FOR SALE OF LANDS IN EAST VIRGINIA.

apr19'72-1y

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AND

HAIR DRESSER,

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Ladies waited on promptly at their residences by experienced workwomen. [feb3'71-1y

G. W. MASSEY,

CLOTHING

CLEANED, DYED AND REPAIRED

AT SHORT NOTICE.

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OFFICE: RAMSEY'S BLOCK

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Plans and Specifications for public buildings and private residence. Estimates of the cost of building, and all business connected with architecture, attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

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IT CONCERNS ALL!

J. PROCTOR,

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HAIR DRESSING ROOMS,

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Hair Work of Every Description!

Children's Hair Cut Neatly.

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Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals Solicited.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS

Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

Rochester, Aug. 1st, 1872—aug2-6m.

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Office hours from A. M. to 4 P. M.

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Interest allowed on time deposits.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M. Saturdays from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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NATIONAL BANK,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. W. COOK, *President.*

R. W. MACKEY, *Cashier.*

W. McCANDLESS, *Asst. Cashier.* [de18' 8

BANKING HOUSE

OF

R. E. & H. HOOPES,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Correspondence of Banks, Bankers and Merchants solicited. Collections promptly made and remitted. [jy22'70:1y.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

COR. FOURTH AVENUE & WOOD STREET

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT MARKET RATES.

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Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers and Individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

dec28'70-tf

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SPEYERER & McDONALD,

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By-laws and Rules furnished free by applying at at the bank.

Bank open daily from 7 a. m., till 4 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

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B S Ranger, R B Edgar,
A C Hurst, Tradesmen's National
S B Wilson, Bank, Pittsburgh. Pa.
nov11-70—je30-71

ÆTNA

Insurance Co.

HARTFORD, CONN.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - $3,000,000

CASH ASSETS, - $5,549,504.97.

TOTAL LIABILITIES, - - - $256,068.89

NET ASSETS, - $5,293,436.08.

CHARTERED IN 1819.

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE KNOW THEM

Losses paid in 51 years,

$26,058,647.18

Look to wealth and worth for indemnity. Look to quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance, for too frequently the cheapest rate is only the index of the poorest Insurance. The stability, wealth, liberality, and straightforward character of the Ætna, and its promptness in the payment of losses during the past 51 years, claim the appreciation of all business men.

Applications received and Policies written at fair rates and liberal terms, by

CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
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ENTERPRISE SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

No. 19 SIXTH ST., (late St. Clair,)

PITTSBURGH.

feb10'71-1y NEAL McCALLION

G. MASHY,

PEARL SALOON,

17 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

CHOICE LIQUORS HERBAR. 10-:00.

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.,

Friday Morning, February 14, 1873.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The subject now which draws the largest audience and excites the most enthusiasm, is that of granting the elective franchise to women. It has recently called out an earnest debate in the Constitutional Convention, but has not yet been put to a vote in that body, though an effort was made to do so. There is no disguising the fact that female suffrage is becoming to be a vital question of politics.

The idea is made prominent in almost every lecture from the rostrum, it comes to the surface in a thousand ways; in social circles it is the easy and inexhaustible topic of conversation; on the street it breaks out in heated discussions; in Congress it disturbs the repose of committees; it occupies the columns of the press; it agitates churches and conventions, and now it is rapidly passing from the sphere of thought to that of action.

There must be force and vitality in the idea to have accomplished the change in public opinion that already has been wrought in regard to it, and since revolutions never go backward, its conquests over prejudice and sentiment in the community, so rapid and remarkable, give some evidence that the agitation will go on until female suffrage is adopted by the majority of the people and made a part of the law of the land. Some of the very best men in the country, both in private and public life, who ten years ago felt no sympathy for the cause and gave it no voice, now are earnest champions of the movement, and in the pulpit, on the rostrum, in the halls of legislature, on the bench, before a jury and through the press, are proud to advocate this new doctrine. Not men only, but parties begin to be moved by the rising tide of the agitation. In this State the question is now before the representatives of the people and will gain strength by discussion, but we do not think the masses are quite ready for the fundamental changes which it would inaugurate. We are in sympathy with the movement, but fear, as in New York some years ago, the question is pushed too soon, and if referred now to the decision of the people without distinction of sex or to the women separately it probably will be defeated. The women themselves generally do not desire or demand the privilege of voting, and are so educated as to prefer the subordinate position in which they have so long been placed. The question would fare better if submitted to the men alone. The current arguments raised against female sufferage have been pretty thoroughly exploded, and it is difficult to give a good sound reason why women should not vote the same as men. The physical strength necessary to do so is but little, not any more than is exerted in depositing a letter in the post office. Voting is chiefly a mental and moral act, with the moral element predominating. The ballot, polls and surroundings are external means. The free choice, more or less enlightened, of the individual, in regard to who shall make or interpret or execute the laws of the land, is within the capacity of all sound and matured persons, whether male or female. The wisdom of the selection depends more upon the heart than the head and the emotional or moral faculties of women are acknowledged to be superior to men. Voting is an act that implies a high moral purpose, for it relates to the good of the whole community, and in itself therefore is ennobling and honorable. What woman could exercise the privilege without bringing her heart into sympathy as never before with the great questions that effect the welfare of the people? There certainly is nothing indelicate or degrading to women in enjoying this privilege of directly exercising that choice which more than anything else represents the natural rights of citizens. Does the privilege degrade men? Then why women? The associations are the same as in other public places where men and women congregate. Women are subjects of Government and amenable to law, why not give them a voice in determining the law? They pay taxes why not allow them a vote in fixing the amount and directing the use of it? They are deeply interested in the stability and prosperity of the nation, why not impose upon them the responsibility of assisting in securing these blessings? The elevation of women to the elective franchise is necessary in order to widen her sphere of usefulness and utilize her transcendent moral power. The condition of society demands that women take a more active part in public affairs. The great reforms of the age lag for want of her assistance. She does not yet realize the full scope of her grand mission. We shall hail the dawn that ushers in the day of woman's emancipation.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The vote in regard to this in the State Senate, on the passage of the resolutions of instructions was twenty-nine in favor, to one against, instructing and requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the measure.

There is not a leading newspaper, nor a prominent public man, except one or two, in the country, so far as we know, that favors postal telegraphy, and yet the *Argus* and one or two other papers of like character insinuate that those who oppose the scheme, are actuated by unworthy motives. The motives of the editor of the *Argus*, and the little sheet from which he quotes, and sometimes steals, are too well understood to mislead anyone. To show what sort of consistency the editor of the *Argus* maintains, it is only necessary to state that he supported a candidate for President who was the champion of opposition to postal telegraphy, and ran on a platform of which opposition to all such schemes was the main characteristic. The whole Democratic and Liberal party to-day are bitterly hostile to postal telegraphy, and yet this *wise* and *pure* editor with no convictions, no settled opinions, no stability, characteristicly changes front, because of his personal hostility to the man who introduced the resolutions. When a man's position on important questions of public policy depend upon the action of another, and is so evidently determined by personal feeling, what a laughing-stock he becomes.

The *Argus* having deserted the Democratic platform, can no longer expect to receive the party support. Poor *Argus!* what will become of it? The *Conservative* is already getting back its old Democratic subscribers, and will undoubtedly be the official organ of the Democratic party in this county. It appears to be taken for granted, in some quarters, that Senator Rutan is responsible for what appears in the columns of THE RADICAL, and we wish to announce to all to whom it may concern, that it is a mistake; that he has no more control of said columns than has the editor of the *Argus*.

THE *Argus* challenges us to prove it a liar. We think that would be a work of supererogation, for it is generally admitted, as a friend at our elbow remarks, "it prefers telling lies on six months time, to telling the truth for cash," so fixed has the habit become. Rather a fallacious and dangerous argument of the *Argus* is that, that a man stands convicted, unless he proves himself innocent. We know of an editor, who, if he had been put to the test of proving himself innocent of charges publicly made against him, would, in that case, have advocated a very different rule of evidence.

If the editor of the *Argus* or any one interested will take the pains to enquire of the Commissioners, or the ex-Sheriff, our statement in regard to the malicious charges of the *Argus*, will be found to be the exact truth.

Three weeks since, the *Argus* promised to give some of the official acts of some of our county officials an "airing." As the *Argus* claims to be beyond reproach for truth-telling, and incorruptable in a pecuniary way, and not to be influenced by any material compensation in the way of printing, we have been expecting a scowling tempest or a disastrous hurricane. The *Argus* atmosphere has been threatening storm, the elements have been discordant and belligerent, but as yet there is no hurricane, nothing but a tempest in a tea-pot. Is the man who works the bellows absent from home? or why don't it air? This seems to be an unfavorable time for airing; the *Argus* can't raise the wind.

EX-GOVERNOR GEARY, who was recently released from the exacting duties of official life, now rests from all labors in the repose of death. A large portion of his matured life has been spent in public service, in which he has filled with credit a variety of positions, whether as an officer in the army in Mexico, or as first Alcalde of San Francisco, or Governor of Kansas, or a General during the recent Rebellion, or finally as Governor of this Commonwealth. He was somewhat vacillating in purpose, kind-hearted, egotistic, anxious to please all, yet having good intentions and considerable force of character. The services he has rendered his country, both in peace and war, will embalm him in the hearts of his countrymen and his fame will long be cherished while the names of some of his cotemporaries, more gifted by nature perhaps, but less patriotic and useful, will sink into oblivion.

THE Constitutional Convention drags its slow length along, and, unless it hurries up faster than it has been going, the members will be overtaken with financial distress, and on their knees to the Legislature, begging for a few more crumbs of comfort. The diarrhea of words, with which the Convention is daily flooded, has weakened rather than strengthened the confidence of the people in the wisdom and ability of that august body to produce any practicable result. It has been long enough at work to have perfected a considerable part of a constitution, but has scarcely as yet done anything. Let the Convention rest its voluable tongue a little and do more work. Shorten the speeches, lengthen the sessions and push questions to a vote. If unpaid bills begin to trouble the repose of the members, unless they do something worthy of their position soon, the dear people will laugh at their calamities and mock when their fear cometh.

THE House has passed a bill increasing the fees of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to ten dollars per day.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Final Adjournment of the Legislature—Local Option—Beaver County Temperance Resolutions—Cross's Tilt With the Speaker—Apportionment Bill—Beaver County Bills.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11, 1873.

Both Houses of the Legislature went to work in earnest last week, and it now looks as if the Legislature might adjourn the last of March or first of April. The House passed a resolution for final adjournment on the 29th of March, and if the Senate concurs, there will be more work done in the next few weeks than has been in the same time for years. The Local Option bill was reported from the House Committee just as it passed the Senate, but it was not reached, and will not be taken up before Wednesday. As it provides for election in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other cities where the vote was not taken at the time of the municipal election, it should be passed at once, so that notice may be given and the people have time to prepare for the contest. It seems the temperance committee in your county have been passing resolutions denouncing the bill because it separates cities and counties in the vote on this question. It is very remarkable that the committee should have fallen into this error, especially when a majority, as your correspondent is informed, consists of lawyers. The original act provides for a separate vote, and the supplement introduced by Senator Fitch, is only declaratory of what the law is, it being alleged there was some obscurity, and because of this the enemies of temperance in some of the cities where they held the power did not permit a vote on the question. Senator Fitch, who offered the amendment, is a life long, consistent temperance man, and a leader in every effort for reform in that direction in Susquehanna county. He is one of the purest men that ever occupied a seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania, a perfect model of a man in every particular, and your temperance men can trust him as implicitly as they can any living man. Of course he may err as other men, but with him mistakes are not intentional. Your correspondent thinks this much due, because he is informed Senator Fitch has been criticised by some of the so-called temperance men of your county, for doing what intelligent friends of the cause desired.

In most of the counties of the State in which cities are located, if the vote was taken together the cities would give a majority for license that would overcome the vote of the balance of the county. The object should be to exclude the traffic from as much territory as possible, and not permit a large county like Allegheny, to be cursed with the traffic in all its boroughs and townships, because Pittsburgh favored it. Temperance men may differ on this question however, but it is possible those who denounce the Legislature for trying to make the bill of last year plain and practicable, are more anxious to find fault than they are for the success of this reform.

In the House on Tuesday, Mr. Cross of your county, moved to refer the bill giving one million of dollars to the Centennial Celebration, back to the committee, because there was not a full meeting of the committee when it was decided to report the bill. This motion gave rise to a warm discussion, during which the Philadelphia members exhibited much bad feeling. Mr. Cross acquitted himself with great credit and his motion prevailed by a large majority. The committee reduced the appropriation to half a million, and the House by a two-thirds vote refused to pass the bill. It looks now as if this raid upon the Treasury was effectually checked, but it may assume some other form before the session closes.

The apportionment bill will be reported in the Senate this week in all probability. It is now thought your district will be Beaver, Lawrence and Washington, and Butler, Armstrong and Venango. The Democrats will get about eight districts. They should have ten, but the Republicans have the power and will insist on exercising it to the utmost.

The number of bills presented exempting property from taxation is increasing yearly and daily, and it is felt the time has come to adopt a new policy on this subject. Fifty four millions of dollars worth of property in Philadelphia is now exempt from taxation, and every day bills are presented asking for additional exemptions. The Finance Committee of the Senate reported a bill to-day repealing all laws exempting property, excepting only churches, school buildings, hospitals, poor houses and charitable institutions. The bill should be passed and then no special exemptions be subsequently permitted by the Legislature.

The only local bills introduced from your county were in the Senate: a bill to prevent destruction of fish in the waters of Beaver county, by prohibiting seining for five years under penalty of fifty dollars, an act repealing an act of last winter, laying out a State road from Harkin's mill, New Sewickly township, Beaver county, to farm of Henry Rape in Butler county; and in the House repealing the act annexing the farm of D. Ehrman to Baden borough.

Governor Hartranft gave his first reception last night, and the ladies vote it a grand success. It was more largely attended than any reception for years, and the guests were delighted with the Governor and his lady. The mansion was finely decorated with flowers donated by friends in Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Norristown. The collection of boquets sent by Mr. Joseph Bullock, of Norristown, was said to be worth one thousand dollars.

M.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Union Passenger Railway—Meeting Called to Protest—Philadelphia Editors—District Attorney Col. Mann—Constitutional Convention.

Correspondence of the Radical.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1873.

There is considerable excitement in this city to day over the passage of the supplement of the Union Passenger Railway, authorizing that company to run their cars on Market street from Ninth to Front, over the lines of the Market street company. The merchants between Ninth and Front streets on Market are alarmed lest another track will be laid, and thus the street be blocked so as to interfere with their business. A meeting has been called for this evening to protest against the bill being signed by the Governor. A similar bill was passed one year ago, but the Supreme Court held it unconstitutional on the ground that the title did not express what the bill was, as required by the constitution. The bill was again passed this week through both Houses with little or no opposition, and this is made the occasion of severe attacks upon the Legislature by papers friendly to the Market street line. It is hard to tell which is right in this matter, as it is only a fight between two corporations, in which the stockholders are about the only ones concerned. The Union line wants to run their passengers down to Front street without change of cars, and thus afford passengers greater accommodations, while the Market street line prefers the passengers of the Union should be compelled to get out at Front street, and take their cars, paying an additional fare to ride to Front street. Public convenience would require that the bill asked by the Union company should become a law, unless the merchants are thereby injured by the blocking up of Market street. The Union company propose to run their track over the track of the Market street company, making their line to correspond with the line of Market street cars, so as not to interfere, and pay half the expenses of laying the track. This should be accepted and would be satisfactory, but unfortunately it effects the profits of the Market street company and the stockholders, among whom are the merchants and editors, and they are up in arms; so there is a great hubbub, and the Legislature is getting it right and left in some papers, while others indorse their action. The Philadelphia delegation in both Houses were almost a unit in favor of the bill asked for by the Union, only two out of eighteen opposing it in the House. Col. McClure voted against it in the Senate because he lived in West Philadelphia on the Market street line, but he made no opposition and was understood to be really in favor of the bill. With the Philadelphia members all for the bill, the country members of course were compelled to favor it and the city delegation take the responsibility. On all merely local questions this is the rule, and it is right because only the immediate representatives can decide what should be done in their district on bills of this character. If the Philadelphia delegation misrepresented their constituents hold them responsible, and send better men in their places the next time In this case the same men who voted for the bill last year were returned, and this would indicate they did faithfully represent their constituents on this question.

This is a fair sample of the kind of editors we have in Philadelphia, and the reasons they have for abusing the Legislature as they do on all occasions. When their private interests are involved they at once set about denouncing everybody as corrupt, without discriminating between the guilty and the innocent. In nine cases out of ten it may be taken for granted that the Legislature is denounced without cause, and by editors who are influenced by interested and corrupt motives in doing so.

There is a time little scheme on hands with some of our politicians to remove the Eastern Penitentiary and sell the grounds in the city on which it is located. If the bill passes in the shape it now is some one will pocket a large fortune at the expense of the public. The Penitentiary should be removed, and the ground can be sold for a sufficient sum to buy a farm and put up new buildings if it is properly done. Let the sale be made publicly by the merchants' exchange after due notice has been given and after the buildings have been erected. If sold now a fair price could not be realized, and that is the reason the parties having the bill in charge desire to sell at this time.

Public sentiment forced the District Attorny to try one of the gamblers, arrested by the Mayor, a member of the Council by the name of Linly. In selecting the jury the gamblers were fortunate enough to get one of their friends chosen, and the result is the jury has been out four days, standing eleven for conviction to one for acquittal from the first, and no prospect of an agreement. The gambler's friend is doing good service, and promises to remain out forever rather than agree to a verdict, although the evidence of guilt is overwhelming.

It is high time Col. McClure's jury bill and other reform bills were passed, and the courts and public offices cleansed of some of the rascals that fill and run them. Philadelphia is almost as bad as New York ever was, and reform is as badly needed. The Mayor is doing his duty, but he is thwarted at every step by the District Attorney Col. Mann, whom the Mayor boldly charges with being in league with the gamblers and furnishing them protecction, for which he received thousands of dollars yearly. Col. Mann filled the office for years, and finally the people rose in rebellion against him and compelled him to retire for a time. He was again nominated under promise of reform and was returned as elected, although running thousands of votes behind his ticket, and being largely cut in the best wards and among the respectable citizens of the city. His administration is, if anything, worse than before, and he can never be *elected* again to any office.

The Constitutional Convention is still dragging its slow length along. From present appearances it will remain in session until 1874, and perhaps until the Centennial Celebration. A number of the members were urging an increase of pay when a leading member interposed an objection. He said he wanted to die at home, and if the Legislature increased their pay the Convention would never adjourn. The objection is so forcible that the Legislature will be apt to sustain it. All of this week has been spent in listening to long windy speeches in favor of woman suffrage. It is an able Convention, but the disposition to talk cannot be restrained, and so far nothing practical has been done. Gen. White is abused for holding two places, yet he is one of the most practical and usefel members of the Convention and would be greatly missed if he would resign. The news of Governor Geary's sudden death created a profound sensation, and the Convention adjourned out of respect.

OCCASIONAL.

—The Montrose *Republican* says: Tioga county voted on the question of license or no license, January 24th. The result was a majority of between 1500 and 2000 against license. That's the way the people look at the question. As Bradford and Tioga have decided, so will Susquehanna on the 21st of February.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Radical.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, 1873.

The debate in the British parliament on the award of the Geneva Tribunal has excited some attention here in official circles and the opinion is expressed that the British Government will execute faithfully the stipulations of the treaty of Washington, notwithstanding the opposition manifested by Mr. Disraeli and the Earl of Derby.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The select committee appointed by the Senate to consider the evidence taken by the Credit Mobilier Committee affecting members of the Senate held a preliminary meeting on Saturday, to discuss informally what is the exact scope of the duty with which they are charged.

It met again on Monday morning, but nothing was done, for the reason that no complete copies of the testimony had been furnished the committee, and it is probable several days will be occupied in examining the evidence when submitted before a further plan of action is determined. Oakes Ames, who has been home raising money to meet his notes, has returned, and will appear before Judge Poland's committee to-morrow with his memorandum book. Mr. Colfax will be allowed to offer the testimony which he declares will show where the $1,200, deposited in the First National Bank, came from.

On Friday, Job Stevenson made another effort to catch the Speaker in some thing that would be discreditable, but only succeeded in putting himself in a most unenviable attitude.

On the question of jurisdiction, the committee seem disposed to decide the House cannot proceed against those involved. One member, however, is strenuously arguing that any Congress can punish one of its members for grave offenses committed during the previous Congress, provided the offense was not discovered and made known until after the election.

Gen. Negley is fighting with might and main to defeat the bill to create a new judicial district in the Northern part of the State, which would be mostly taken from the Western district.

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

Commissioner Leggett, of the Patent Office, reports the receipts of his Bureau during the calendar year 1872 as $699,726; expenditures, 665,595; and balance now in the Treasury to the credit of the office, $794,111. Eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-six applications have been filed, and thirteen thousand five hundred patents issued during the past year; the number of applications being fewer and of patents larger than in the previous year, as the Commissioner says, in consequence of the more thorough diffusion of patent office intelligence and regulations, which has made the applications, through less in number, much better in quality. The proportion of patents to the population ranges from one in eight hundred and twenty-nine persons in Connecticut, to one in every forty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty seven in New Mexico.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Judiciary have reported, through Mr Butler, the following annual salaries to be hereafter allowed:

President	$50,000
Vice President	10,000
Chief Justice	10,000
Justice	10,000
Cabinet Members	10,000
Speaker of the House	10,000
Members of Congress	8,000

The River and Harbor bill, contains the following among the principal items for the West:

Chicago harbor	$ 90,000
Fox and Wisconsin rivers	300,000
St. Mary's canal	200,000
Toledo harbor	100,000
Des Moines Rapids	400,000
Rock Island	50,000
Improvement of Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas	100,000
St. Louis and Alton harbor	100,000
Ohio river	200,000
Falls of the Ohio	100,000
Upper Monongahela	66,000
Month of Mississippi	125,000
Upper Mississippi	250,000
Illinois river	50,000

The Philadelphia members have agreed upon a provision, which Mr. Myers has presented to the committee, asking for $200,000 to spend in improving the channel of the Delaware river, under the supervision of the Secretary of War.

The friends of Secretary Delano are expecting him to be made Secretary of the Treasury after the 4th of March.

The March Fourth procession will be interesting to see, but when Nye leaves, who will remain to raise a laugh in the Senate, and when Cox goes, what ray of sunshine will enliven the dullness of the House. Both these witty fellows will be sadly missed by the next Congress; the House can fall back on Ben Butler, but what is to become of the "grave and reverend Senators?"

X

—A *Tribune* correspondent in Tallahassee, Fla., writes: "After a bitter and exciting struggle of eight days, the Senatorial contest in Florida has been ended by the election of Hon. S. B. Conover to succeed T. N. Osborn. Senator Conover is a lifelong Republican, and was elected by a combination of Liberals, colored Republicans, and Conservatives. In his election the 'ring' power here meets its death, and the State receives a champion whose honesty and integrity all parties acknowledge."

POLITICAL.

—The Tammany Hall General Committee has endorsed the conduct of Mayor Havemeyer, denounced the Credit Mobilier frauds, deprecated the election frauds in the past, and advocated the purity of the ballot box in the future.

—The Altoona *Radical* nominates Hon. S. S Blair for the Republican nomination for Supreme Judge.

—At a meeting of the Huntingdon Republican County Committee last week, Prof. A L Guss, editor of the *Globe*, was elected Representative, and Dr. J. W. Dinwiddie Senatorial delegate to the next Republican State Convention.

—The seating of a Republican in place of a Democrat leaves the Senate of Alabama a tie, the presiding officer, a Republican, having the casting vote. There is no indication of immediate action concerning the United States Senatorship.

—Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne county, was in Harrisburg on Saturday, and paid a visit to the Executive Chamber

—The elections for Chief Justice and Magistrates of the Supreme Court of Mexico were held Sunday.

—Virtuous Caldwell declines to be put under oath touching the charges against himself. He thinks his word is as good as his oath.

—Senator Wilson has written his letter of resignation, to take effect March 3. And it submitted to the Legislature Monday. The election of his successor takes place on the 18th.

—Washington advices report that Speaker Blaine will be unquestionably re-elected in the event of Congress assembling on March 4th, as there is no candidate mentioned who could command anything like respectable support in opposition to Mr. Blaine.

—The Senatorial Bribery Committee at Jefferson City made a report to the House to-day, in which they exonorate Senator Bogy of any attempt at bribery in the Senatorial election. They find, however, that General Dorris did try to bribe two members, but it had no bearing on the case. All the Committee signed the report except Headly, a Republican member, who will make a minority report on Wednesday next.

—The following is the bill, supplemental to the Local Option, introduced in the Senate by Senator Rutan and passed Thursday of last week :

A SUPPLEMENT to "An act to permit voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors," approved 27th March, 1872

WHEREAS, Under the provisions of the first section of the act approved March 27th, 1872, there is, or may be, some doubt as to the time of holding elections on the question of license or no license in certain cities or boroughs wherein the municipal elections heretofore by law fixed do not occur upon the same days as in the townships of the county wherein said cities or boroughs are located,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That now it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of said act that the election under provisions of the first section thereof, should be held in all the election districts and precincts of any county, including the cities and boroughs therein situated, upon the same day, and whenever by law the municipal elections in any city or borough occur at a different date from the municipal elections in the townships of the county in which the said city or borough or boroughs may be, the election upon the question of license in said city or borough or boroughs may and shall be held upon the day now fixed by law for holding township elections in such county, and by the proper officers thereof, under the provisions of the first section of the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC 2 Whenever, upon the passage of this supplemental act, the day of township elections in any county may have passed, in which county there were any city, borough, or boroughs in which the annual municipal elections have not been held, the qualified voters in said city, borough, or boroughs in any such county may vote upon the question of license upon the day of the annual municipal election for such city, borough, or boroughs for the year 1873, when such annual municipal election occurs on or before third Friday of March, and triennially thereafter; but when such municipal election in any such city, borough, or boroughs, do not occur on or before the third Friday of March, then, in any such case, the election upon the question of license shall be held on said third Friday of March, and not later. The votes for or against license in any such borough or boroughs shall be added to and counted with the votes for and against license polled in the township of the county in which said borough or boroughs may be located, the same as if cast on the same day as the township elections, and the votes for or against license in any city shall be counted and certified to the court, or Board of License Commissioners, as the case may be) separate from the vote of the townships and boroughs in any county wherein said city may be located; and if a majority vote of such city is against license, then no license shall be granted for such city, but if a majority vote of such city is for license, then license may be granted for such city.

SEC 3 The proper election officers of each election district in any such city, borough, or boroughs are hereby authorized and required to hold and conduct an election upon the day or days mentioned in the law to which this is a supplement, or in this supplemental act; and the election officers shall be entitled to pay therefore as for like services in holding other elections: provided, the election occurs on a different day from the municipal election.

SEC. 4. If an election in any city or borough has been already holden under the act to which this is a supplement, wherein the question of license or no license has been voted upon, though not upon the day of any municipal election in such city or borough, such election is hereby declared to be legal and valid.

SEC 5. In all cases where elections have heretofore been held in any township, ward, or borough or in any district of any city or county of this Commonwealth, under the provisions of any special act heretofore passed authorizing the citizens thereof to vote on the question of granting license for the sale of liquors, the qualified electors of such wards, districts, or borough shall not be debarred from voting under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement by reason of their having voted as aforesaid, or by reason of any provision or limitation in any special act whatever, but all the qualified voters of every county and city of the State shall be entitled to vote on the question of granting license, in such manner and under such restrictions as are provided in this act, and the act to which it is a supplement.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5,40 p. m.
Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, .37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Western mail leaves at 8 a.m.; arrives at 4 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 3p. m.; arrives at 9a. m.
New Lisbon mail leaves every Friday, (instead of Monday), at 8a. m.; arrives on Saturday, at 5 p. m.
Black Hawk, St. Clair, Clarkson and New Lisbon.)

W. R. Elliott's ILLUSTRATED PLANT AND SEED CATALOGUE, mailed FREE to all applicants. W. R. ELLIOTT, No. 114 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan31-1m

Either Ladies or Gentlemen.—If reliable, and wanting employment, either at home or abroad, call at once on, or address, S. HOUGH, No. 203, Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja31-2t

Wanted, at Stone Mills, New Brighton. 1,000 bushels of Rye, by WADE WILSON. feb7-2t

Notice Extraordinary.—All orders for Photographs must hereafter be paid for. (at least in part) when the order is given. Orders not so complied with will receive no attention. H. NOSS, feb7-2m

We it think strange that the *Argus*, in writing of great calves, has neglected to give the weight of its editor.

A Warning.—If you are afflicted with a cough you cannot get a remedy that will give you relief as speedily and permanently as will Dr. J. Maginnis' Combination Expectorant, now for sale by Gilliland & Kerr. New Brighton, Dr. Hendric & Co., Beaver Falls, and druggist's generally. Price 50 cts.

Agricultural.—The managers of the Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the Court House in Beaver, on Saturday, February 22, at 1 P. M. By order of the President. T. O. ANSHUTZ, Sec'y.

Professor Beuter gave a concert in New Brighton on Thursday evening, assisted by Miss Clara Ickes and others.

Left for North Alabama.—On last Wednesday morning, John Edgar, Esq., and his son J. F. Edgar, left home for Muscle Shoals, North Alabama, with a view of building an extensive flouring mill, and of finally locating there, permanently. The Messrs. Edgar are good citizens, and we shall regret to see them leave our county.—*Argus.*

Remember the lecture by Rev. Ira G. Bidwell, at the Methodist church, on Thursday evening. Subject: "The Secret of Personal Beauty." He is said to be a brilliant lecturer, and should have a full house. Don't fail to go.

A valuable horse, owned by Mr. James Lieper, of Hanover township, died last week from the effects of the epizootic.

We understand that Mr. John Montgomery, of Greene township, had a house burned week before last, caused by a defective flue. The fire was not discovered in time to do anything except to save some of the furniture and household ware.

The first lecture of the Beaver Independent Course came off Thursday evening of last week, and was delivered by Col. Conwell, on "Lessons of Travel." The audience was not large, and, though the lecturer was highly recommended, failed to give entire satisfaction. We were not present and can only speak from current report.

The citizens of Port Perry, Allegheny county, desire to return, through this paper, their sincere thanks to Miss Mattie Wynn of Beaver, for the valuable services which she rendered the committee, both in selecting the music for the concert which recently was given there, and in assisting to make the entertaiment a success.

Robert M. Agnew, Esq., son of Justice Daniel Agnew, of this place, who has recently completed his legal studies, and been admitted to the practice of the law, left for Lancaster on Monday, where he will hang out his shingle and enter at once upon his professional duties, in which occupation we wish him success.

Drowned.—On Friday afternoon of last week, the youngest child, two years old, of Mr. Enoch Engles, of Industry township, being missed from the house a short time, was discovered by the other children of the family, in the spring, near the house, dead. The child had fallen in the water, and there alone its spirit escaped to the Saviour who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me."

The flag on the Capitol was displayed at half-mast Saturday, and the bells of the city were tolled out of respect to the memory of ex Governor Geary.

Alexander Brittain, son of James Brittain, of Shippingport, met with a terrible accident on Monday, while working in Harrold's planing mill at Beaver Falls. By some means his arms became entangled in the belt used in running the machinery, by which he was drawn onto the wheel, and before assistance came both arms were broken below the elbow. He was attended by Dr. Grim, and it is feared that one arm may have to be amputated. Persons cannot be too cautious while working with machinery.

The State Departments and the chambers of the Senate and House are draped in mourning out of respect to ex-Governor Geary.

The Case of Capt. McDaniel.—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE.—We have already alluded to the fact that Captain M'Daniel, of Canonsburg, who so mysteriously disappeared from New York some months since, had been heard from, having written to a friend from New Orleans. The Canonsburg *Herald* of last week gives the following "experiences" of the gentleman. The statement looks decidedly attenuated: "Since our last issue further particulars have been developed in the McDaniel mystery. From a second letter received by another member of the family we learn the following facts, as already known, of having met with a Mr. Ewing and traveling with him from Philadelphia to Jersey City on the morning of October 9th, that he noticed a fine looking man observing them very closely, and that being informed at the ferry by Mr. Ewing that he was on the wrong boat, he passed immediately to the other boat and there saw the same gentleman that he had before noticed. The stranger at once stepped up to Mr. McDaniel stating from the conversation he had overheard that he was a western merchant, introducing himself as a wholesale dealer in white goods and had just imported a stock which he could sell at greatly reduced rates, at the same time urging him to go with him at once and see the goods. The statements of the stranger were plausible, and McDaniel being desirous of any special bargains that were offered agreed to accompany the stranger to his place of business, intending immediately to go in search of his sister Mrs. Van Meter, whom it is known he expected to meet in the city. As they were passing along the street the stranger remarked, that as Mr. McDaniel had been traveling all night he was probably quite weary at the same time inviting him to step into a resturant and have a cup of coffee. Mr. McDaniel having a severe headache caused by losing sleep and traveling at night, thought a cup would do him good and they passed in together. As soon as they got inside he did not like the appearance of the place and was about to go out again on some pretext when the coffee was brought in and he set down to it. While he was partaking of the coffee dinner was brought in, and, being hungry, he ate quite heartily. He only remembers of his head becomming dizzy and of darkness seeming to surround him, when he became unconscious. When he again became conscious his head seemed to be splitting with pain and very sore, his limbs seem paralyzed, and he was tormented with a most horrible consuming thirst. He was rocking about in what at first seemed to be a dark, damp, dirty room, but which he afterwards found to be the steerage of a vessel. He now became aware of having been robbed. He was almost unable to partake of the food that was brought him. He was finally put ashore, having no idea of the lapse of time or where he was, and found he was in a place where a strange language was spoken. Destitute and sick, it was a long time before he even found out where he was, but at length he learned he was on the island of Cuba. He finally worked his way to Havana in a most deplorable condition, from which place, as soon as he was able, he wrote to Dr. G. H. Cook, a friend of the family, about the first of December. This letter was never received. He then worked his way to New Orleans; from there he wrote a letter to his sister at this place, one to his sister-in-law in Kentucky, and another to a friend in St. Louis, all of which were received, containing the facts above stated."

Free Distributions.—The public is respectfully invited to attend the free distribution of useful and valuable articles to be made every evening at the Bazaar, in the basement of St. Joseph's new church, New Brighton, commencing February 17th, and closing on Washington's Birth Day, the 22nd inst. Every ticket sold is entitled to a present. Tickets fifty cents each, which include admission. Admission without tickets as usual, ten cents.

N. B.—The handsome Field Flag to be awarded to any military company, brass band, society, or base-ball club in Beaver county having the highest number of votes at twenty-five cents each, will positively be decided on Washington's birth day, at half-past nine o'clock P. M Also the Fine Circular Saw for any plaining saw mill firm receiving the most votes at twenty-five cents each, will be decided.

"The Wonder Camera" is the most beautiful and amusing invention for entertainments. Go and see it at the Bazaar and be convinced. Good music engaged for the guests.

Election of Directors.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Keystone Woolen Manufacturing Company held in the rooms of the Library Association, New Brighton, the 4th inst., the following directors and officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: S. B. McElroy, President; A. T. Howden, Treasurer; David Shields, Clerk; Directors, S. B. McElroy, David Shields, A. T. Howden, W. W. Irwin, John Glass, Ephraim Smith and John Reeves.—*New Brighton Press.*

A melancholy accident occurred on Monday morning on the Auburn coal train road, between Homewood and Clinton stations. Mr. Wm. Wallace Gould, a brakeman, was thrown from a dump car and falling in front on the track was run over by two cars, and injured so severely that death ensued in a few hours. He leaves a widow and three children to mourn his loss.

FRANKFORT SPRINGS, Feb. 4, 1873.

Editor Radical:—While your readers are entertained from time to time, by the recital of more interesting events transpiring in our cities and large towns, it may not prove altogether uninteresting, to some of them at least, to hear from our rural village.

Situated at a distance from the railroad, and deprived of the advantages which it affords, yet through the energy of some of our citizens we have been enjoying a course of lectures during the winter, which has been both interesting and instructive.

The first lecture of the course was by Rev. Thomas Hanna, of Pittsburgh; subject: Pennsylvania, or how keep, and how assert our Personality. It was full of instruction, and was highly appreciated by the audience. He was followed by Rev. M. M. Sweeny, Rev. James Prestley, D. D., President Hays of Washington College, and Rev. Pomeroy, each of whom delivered lectures which were well received by the people.

The last two lectures were by Rev. J. Benson Hamilton of Boston, Mass, a young lecturer of more than ordinary ability, who is already being recognized as one of our popular lecturers. The first lecture with which he favored us is entitled "Smoke," or Sham and Show. It is both an interesting and amusing lecture, which he delivered in his inimitable style. On the evening following, although the weather was very unfavorable, he had quite a respectable audience, that gathered to hear him discuss "My Wife and I." The theme was very felicitously developed throughout; at times humorously, betimes with a pathos that was never strained, and in every case with originality.

We anticipate a career of success for Mr. Hamilton, should he still continue his labors upon the rostrum.

We have been enjoying the sleighing for two weeks. The weather has been very cold, the mercury at one time having fallen to twenty degrees below zero.

"RURAL"

BEAVER FALLS, Feb. 7th, 1873.

EDITOR BEAVER RADICAL—*Dear Sir:* While reading THE RADICAL of the 7th inst., I noticed an article under the head of "Temperance," and signed by "Observer." Now I know not who this Observer is, nor how extensive may have been his observation, but he evidently fails to comprehend that the tendency of his article is to injure the cause of temperance. While Observer "in common with every well wisher of community, admits that alcoholic beverages are *unnecessary*" (he does not say injurious) he inconsistently gives to alcohol his commendation as a medicine; not only by saying that he has not one word of condemnation against its use, but by giving his special recommendation to "pure rye whisky" as a diffusible stimulant.

Is Observer a medical man? If he is not, he should not assume the responsibility of recommending the medicinal use of any agent so potent as alcohol.

If Observer is a physician, I will take the liberty to propose the following questions for a friendly discussions through the columns of THE RADICAL, (with the editors permission:) Is *alcoholic* medication *necessary* in the treatment of disease? This is a *short* and *plain* question, but one of paramount importance, as upon its proper solution turns the great issue of temperance. I shall be glad to answer, to the best of my ability, any argument that may be advanced in affirming the above question, either by "Observer" or any other intelligent man. T. G.

Everybody Look Out!—NEW STYLES, NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES.—We are now making up one of the largest stocks of clothing ever seen in Beaver county, from suits for three year old children to the largest man, suits for the tall, slender man or the short, corpulent man; at our popular low prices. Make it a point to call on S. & J. Snellenburg, the Beaver county clothiers, before you buy. If you want a suit made to order of the plain or nobby style, to fit faultless, and well made, go to S. & J. Snellenburg's in New Brighton, where you can see an assortment of goods that will astonish you. We will also have in stock a full assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, fine White Chaviot and Calico Shirts of the celebrated National and Manhattan brands, made expressly for our trade. Our stock of Hats and Caps will be the largest ever brought to Beaver county. Determined, as heretofore, to give the public goods of all kinds, at low prices, we hope by fair dealing and reasonable prices to merit a continuance of its favors. S. & J. Snellenburg, Merchant Tailors and Clothiers, New Brighton.

Special Attraction.—Umstead & Hartzog, manufacturers and dealers in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, Broadway, New Brighton, are now offering special inducements to purchase in order to clear off a large stock of goods, to make room for a new spring stock Call and see them and secure a bargain, as they are determined to sell regardless of cost.

A word by way of explanation. This firm has been long and favorably known for the great carefulness and good judgment with which they select their stock, and for the neatness and durability of all the goods manufactured by them in proof of which see the premium list of our agricultural society, as they have universally taken the highest premiums for fancy work in all its branches. Those who manifest a desire to wear a shoe or boot not only in the fashion, but one that gives satisfaction in every particular, come to Umstead & Hartzog from all parts of the country to have their work done. Their place is nearly opposite Bradfords' Real Estate Office, Broadway, New Brighton. feb14-2t

John Dillon, the importer and owner of Royal George, respectively announces to his friends and the public generally, that said horse is not dead as reported, but fat and hearty. Royal George is a sure foal getter, and the best stock horse in the county, and will be on his last year's stand in time to accommodate all who are interested in the improvement of horse stock.

HYMN.

BY REV. JOHN H. AUGHEY.

After Sermon.

Spirit of the living God,
Water now thy precious seed;
Slay the sinner with thy sword,
Comfort to thy saints afford.

Satan, like the birds of prey,
Strives to catch the seed away;
Cares in countless numbers come,
Burns with scorching heat the sun.

Thus we see the Saviour's foes,
Strive to blast the seed he sows;
In the hearts of young and old,
Prosper it a hundred fold.

Holy Spirit, Father, Son,
Aid us till our work is done;
Then from life's stormy sea,
Take us home to Heaven and thee.

Beaver, Feb 3d, 1873.

A Sunday evening dispatch says of the Susquehanna ice gorge: The back water occasioned by an ice gorge at Chickies is filling the Pennsylvania canal and flooding its banks. About eight inches of water now covers the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the vicinity of the tunnel just west of this place. The canal basin is filling up and coal stored on the banks is being washed away. Families are leaving the shores and a disastrous flood is expected. Railroad travel via Columbia may be intercepted unless the ice beaks away and allows the water to subside. The Columbia Railroad and travel bridges is in imminent danger. If the ice holds at Columbia it cannot be loose below, but at Port Deposit this afternoon the water began to rise and pour into the town at Rock Run, and the streets were soon flooded, as was also the town above. The scene of parties moving household effects from the threatened point was repeated, and with much more excitement than heretofore. The water at four o'clock was higher than at any time since the freshet began, and the alarm of the inhabitants increased momentarily as the waters gathered around them. The Presbyterian church was surrounded, and the Methodist church Sunday School compelled to suspend services, the people with great difficulty reaching their homes. The minister was unable to reach his residence except by boat, and persons caught in the lower part of the town had either to come up by boat or take the hill path. The Friendship Hotel, near the centre of the town, is completely surrounded by water. As yet no movement of the ice is noted or reported from above. At six o'clock the water was still rising and the excitement increases momentarily. The various avenues from the river front to the main street, and all the cellars and first stories of houses along the river bank, are flooded. At seven o'clock the water gives evidence of slowly subsiding.

At midnight there is no material change in the situation. The waters continues to slowly recede.

A Bold Claim for Pittsburgh.—The *Peoples Monthly* of Pittsburgh claims, with its new type, new "heads," and tinted paper—to be the most beautiful, and appropriate illustrated paper for the *home* in the *whole country*. All its illustrations and reading matter, are chosen with the *family* in view. The "Household," and "Boys and Girls" especially are full of interest. At the end of the year parents will have a collection of home illustrations and home reading which they could get in no other way so cheap. An increase of circulation amounting to a hundred per day, and nearly two thousand ministers on its lists, attests the popularity as well as the character of this attractive paper. *Every* subscriber at $1.50 receives more than the value of the paper in chromo, or engraving. Premium list as liberal as any in the land; commission to agents larger than any. Three months trial only 25 cents. Send for sample, and agents circular, to *Peoples Monthly*, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal.—We learn from the Youngstown *Register* that a meeting of parties interested in the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal was held in Warren some days ago and it was determined to re-open the canal. Whether this determination will open the canal further west than Warren we do not know. It is announced that it will be restored over the entire line but as that will necessitate the construction of new locks, and as it will seemingly answer the purpose of the A. & G. W. interest by which the canal is controlled, to keep it open as a competing line with the Pennsylvania Central road between this Valley and Pittsburgh, just as well, it is somewhat doubtful whether the expense will be undertaken.

A Governor's salute of fifteen guns as minute guns, was fired from capitol hill at noon Saturday by order of the Adjutant General, as a tribute of respect to ex-Governor Geary.

A team attached to a wagon ran off in Bridgewater, on Monday, breaking the wagon and throwing Mr. Johnson, the driver, out, who in falling injured his thumb and wrist severely, but otherwise escaped unhurt.

The Greatest Machine in the World.—Such indeed can be honestly said of the Singer Sewing Machine. It is praised in every tongue. Where civilization has reached, there you can find a Singer Machine doing its work nobly, assisting to sew up all breeches of violence.

R. STRAW & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLEVELAND, April, 1872.

MESSRS. LEFFINGWELL & Co.:

We have used the "Beymer, Bauman & Co.'s Strictly Pure White Lead," sold by you, and have found it uniformly and finely ground, very white and of excellent body. For Purity, Durability and Superior Finish, we can recommend it to all parties wishing good Work done.

JAS. HAYE, M. B. GIBBONS,
J. CHUBB & SON. GEO. SCHOLEY,
H. L. DENNING.

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

Why Endure What is Curable?

"What can't be cured must be endured," says the proverb; but indigestion *can* be cured, and therefore it is the merest stupidity to endure it. Dyspeptics have certainly a right to continue dyspeptic to the end of their days if they choose, but as it is not supposed that any rational being prefers physical torment to ease and health, the probability is that if all suffers from indigestion were convinced that an absolute, infallible remedy for their complaint existed, they would with one accord resort to it. We most emphatically declare that such a thing does exist, and that its name is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The record of its success extends over a period of twenty years, and it is fearlessly alleged that during the whole whole of that time it has never failed to afford permanent relief in any disorder or derangement of the stomach that was not organic, malignant, and incurable. The testimonials that go to establish this important fact can be counted by the thousand. Stomach complaints that had been aggraveted by a total disregard of all dietary rules, and intensified and rendered chronic by medical treatment or drastic purgation, have in hundreds of instances been cured within three months by the systematic use of this celebrated stomachic alterative. It should be remembered that weakness of the digestive organs involves many other ailments. Biliousness, headache, nervous debility, spasms, palpitation of the heart, rush of blood to the head, nausea, vertigo, and sleeplessness are among its concomitants and results; and for all these the great vegetable tonic is a specific. It acts first upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the secretory and nervous systems and the bowels, its general effect being always genial and beneficient. feb7-1m

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON.

White Wheat	per bushel	.....	$1 70
Rye	"	"	80
Oats	"	"	55
Corn	"	"	60
Buckwheat	"	"	90

MARRIED.

HOLMES—DOUDS—On Feb. 4th 1873, by P. J. Cummings, at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. L Holmes to Miss Mary H. Douds.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between H. Meanor and M. A. Woodruff, under the name and style of MEANOR & WOODRUFF, has been this day dissolved. All the business of said partnership to be settled by H. Meanor. HIRAM MEANOR,
Beaver, Feb. 7th, '73.—feb14-4t

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a two horse wagon, a good double set of harness, one iron cultivator, one cutting box, all in good order.
J. C. MOLTER,
feb14-3m Market street, Bridgewater.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 257, March Term, 1873.
In the matter of petition of New Brighton Gas Company for incorporation.
January 24, 1873, petition presented in open court, whereupon the court order the same to be filed and that notice be inserted in the Beaver County *Press* and Beaver *Radical*, giving notice of this application and that the petitioners will be declared a corporation in accordance with the prayer of said petition, at the next term of court if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary in the meantime. By the Court.
ATTEST JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.
feb14-3t

G. L. EBERHART, Attorney at Law. W. L. BEDISON, Notary Public.

EBERHART & BEDISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO.

Represent in Beaver County

The Travelers Life & Accident Ins. Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

A SOUND STOCK COMPANY.

Assets January 1, 1873,

$2,259,945.48!

Issues both Life and Accident Policies. This company

Insures Against all kinds of Accidents.

By paying from $10 to $50 a year, an indemnity of from $5 to $50 a week during disability can be secured in case of any accident by which a man is rendered unable to attend to his usual occupation; and in the event of *death by accident* the same payments secure from $1000 to $5000 to his family.

To Mechanics, Farmers and other laboring men we especially commend the subject of Accident Insurance. A small sum paid yearly will, in the event of a crushed foot or hand, or finger, a broken leg or arm, or any disabling injury, secure a weekly income of cash sufficient to support your family until you are able to resume your work.

A little money invested in Life and Accident policies would save many a widow and orphans from misery and starvation.

MEN OF FAMILY, THINK OF IT!

feb14-3m

ORDINANCE OF THE BOROUGH OF ROCHESTER, PA.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Town Council of the borough of Rochester, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the owner or owners of any horse, mare, gelding, mule or swine, who shall permit the same to run at large within the limits of said borough, shall for each offence, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for each of said animals, so found running at large, the sum of one dollar for the use of said borough; and every of said animals so running at large shall be considered a public and common nuisance, and the High Constable, or special police, or any of them, are hereby authorized and required to seize and take into custody and impound every of the aforesaid animals so found at large; and if after four days public notice of said seizure by advertisements, posted in at least three prominent places in said borough, no person shall come forward, claim the same, and pay the said fine, and all costs and charges attending the seizing and keeping the same, then every such animal shall be sold at public sale by the Constable or any Policeman, having first given public notice as aforesaid, of the time and place of sale, and after retaining the amount of costs and charges, the officer making sale shall, within ten days thereafter, pay the balance, if any, to the Treasurer for the use of the borough, *Provided*, That upon satisfactory proof of ownership offered within thirty days after said sale, Council shall order a warrant to the owner or owners for the amount of said balance.

SECTION 2. The costs and charges to be collected under the first section of this ordinance shall be as follows, viz: For seizing and securing any of the aforesaid animals, fifty cents per head; for keeping any horse, mare, gelding or mule, fifty cents per day, and for keeping swine, twenty-five cents per day each. For advertising and making sale, in each and every case, one dollar.

Approved February 8th, 1873.
ATTEST. J. R. PENDLETON, Burgess.
T. M. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

H. NOSS,
PHOTOGRAPHER.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BEAVER, PA., Feb. 5, 1873.

Notice is hereby given to all Collectors of State and County Taxes for the year 1872, and all others that have unsettled accounts in the Treasurer's office, that their accounts must be settled up in full on or before MARCH 17TH, 1873. All accounts not settled at that date will be left with J. R. Harrah, Esq., the Attorney for the County Commissioners, for collection.
feb7-4t C. P. WALLACE, Treasurer.

HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, Dec., 1872.

[Paper No. 6.]

BEAVER AS IT IS.

Beaver now contains a population of about 1,200 souls, of as industrious, moral and temperate people as can be found in Western Pennsylvania.

The location cannot be surpassed, either in point of picturesque and charming scenery, or in its healthfulness. It is located on an elevated plateau, abruptly rising from the Ohio river and running to the foot of the hills behind it—while by a gradual slope, it descends to the waters of the Beaver on the east. The buff fronting the Ohio, places the town high above the water level and relieves it largely from the dense fogs common to river towns, and the miasmatic influences that might form from the ponds beneath its feet. Its elevation gives it a commanding position at the mouth of the Beaver Valley, enabling its denizens to overlook to a certain extent in front, and to the left a vast expanse of country, covered by the beautiful towns which nestle at the base of the hills, or crown their summits, and are partially hidden amid the trees and shrubbery, so lavishly bestowed by the hand of Nature. The river view from Beaver is as beautiful a picture as man may wish to witness. Its varied landscape; its gently sloping hills and the perfect combination of the picturesque and beautiful, presented, is a scene not soon to be forgotten. The famed and well heralded charms of the Hudson river scenery, as partially given in our *Aldine* and *Picturesque America*, do not often surpass that afforded by an up river

VIEW FROM BEAVER.

It is really worth immortalizing on canvas and it seems to me that a few dollars spent by the "solid" men of Beaver in such an enterprize, would do more to give their home city a favorable place among the outside people, than any other possible enterprise. Beside the varied scenery of hill and vale, four charming towns are in the view from Beaver. Just across the Ohio, is seen the pretty little town of Phillipsburg, looking so like a fairy city as it is dwindled into comparative smallness, by the hugh hills that form the background. It is elevated above the river, and forms of itself a delightful view, as it seems to gradually fade away into, and become a part of the hills on either side. Away beyond up the river, partially hidden by the turn of the river, is Freedom, with its cozy homes and pleasant slopes, supplemented by a busy industry at the boat yards. Below it, lies the thriving town of Rochester, its river bank covered with manufactories, marts of trade and all the implements and arts of a busy life, while gently sloping back from the river is the hill, on which is located some of the loveliest homes in the valley. Adorning the slopes are the churches with their spires pointing heavenward, and the ivy-grown buildings which tell us of the peace that reigns within its borders. Lying side by side with Beaver on the east, is the pleasant town of Bridgewater with its pleasant homes and surroundings. These, with the river lazily gliding by them, and in its serpentine course washing the shores by each town, and wearing away the green banks by a ceaseless attrition—floating on its broad bosom the hundreds of boats carrying the wealth of commerce—together with the grand old hills on either side, some rising to a height where they frowningly look down upon the busy people beneath, and others with just enough ascent to give them the name and place of hills, may all be seen in one view from Beaver, forming a scene of transcendent loveliness that no pen can describe, as it presents itself to the mind of one who loves the beautiful in nature and art.

Immediately fronting Beaver across the Ohio, are some very formidable looking hills, that hide from view the fine country lying behind them.

Forming the rear of the town is a succession of sloping bluffs, gradually rising to a respectable height and extending into the country beyond.

From the river bank to the base of these bluffs, is probably about one-half or three-fourths of a mile, the intervening grounds being as level as a prairie. The flat extends probably about three miles down the Ohio, every foot of it being adapted for building purposes.

BEAVER'S THOROUGHFARES.

The main street of the town runs parallel with, and, about forty rods back from the river. It is a beautiful street, and by a little work, some expenditure of time and money, and proper attention, can be made one of the most beautiful and attractive avenues in the valley. It runs the full length of the town, is of good width and presents a fine natural view. But the most handsome street in the town, is that fronting on the bank of the river. It is wide, extending to the edge of the bluff, and is ornamented with graceful parks of well shaped trees, forming a delightful retreat from the heat and dust of the more busy part of town. It is used, especially by the younger people, as a sort of summer resort, where "sweet communion" may be held, and sweeter stories told, beneath the trees in the cooling shade. Ah, if those trees could only talk, what plots and schemes would be revealed—what populous cities of air castle would be disclosed to view, that had been formed and brought to life in the day dreams of the lads and lasses of staid old Beaver town. At the upper end of town there is a fine grove of trees, making a rural scene of surpassing interest. On the main street is a well located public ground or Diamond, comprising about ten acres of ground. This is divided into four equal parts, set apart for the public buildings of the town. Upon one of these squares is located the Court House buildings. The Court House proper, is about eighty by sixty feet, built of brick and a very respectable structure. It does not present quite as imposing an architectural appearance as Beaver rightfully deserves, but taken all in all, it will compare favorably with our sister county seats, and is very well calculated to meet all the requirements of justice.

THE FAIR GROUNDS.

In the eastern part of the town fronting a bluff ascending from Bridgewater, are located the grounds set apart for fair purposes The grounds have an excellent situation, and so far as the natural is concerned, nothing better could be wished. But not so much can be said of the works of art, after making all liberal allowances. The grounds are well laid out, but as a general statement, the buildings do not correspond. They have about served their day. If no funds are available for the erection of new ones, certainly some of the old ones might be treated to a coat of paint, and others removed from the grounds. Beaver is not up to the requirements of the age in this regard and should wake up, make it a place of beauty and attractiveness, gentlemen managers.

BUSINESS OF BEAVER.

In a business point of view, Beaver is, of course, behind the other towns of our valley. It has no facilities for manufacturing, and is consequently so much deprived of a means of greater prosperity. There are 18 stores of various kinds; 2 drug stores; 3 confectioneries; and the usual amount of small business done. So far as the busy hum of industry goes, Beaver is rather quiet and to a great many people, who are accustomed to the noise and machinery and the ceaseless clatter of hammers, it is a dull place The learned professions, are, however, well represented, and perhaps, may atone for the lack of muscular activity. There are 5 physicians, being 1 for each 240 people; no more needed. For the administration of justice, we have 12 lawyers, ready at all times for clients; of ministers, she can boast the goodly number of 15, some, however on the retired list. It is for this circumstance, probably, that the town is sometimes dubbed "Saints' Rest," by certain ones who are of an irreverent turn of mind. Be that true or not, the town would deserve the name for the reason that it is deeply rooted and grounded in morality. Not a grog shop does or could exist in its midst, because of the strong total abstinence sentiment of the people.

In addition to this, it is a

MODEL OF MORALITY

in every way, and when you add to this its beauty and wealth of intellectual ability and activity, what name is too expressive of its fitness for the houses of men and women of the purest character.

It has three churches, the United Presbyterian, Old School Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal. The ministers in charge of them are gentlemen of fine culture, and strongly marked religious habits and thought. Of course they are prosperous, and their evidence of it is in large membership and the general morality of the town.

The general character of the residences of the town is not of a peculiarly high one. It is true that there are some fine dwellings in the town. Without intending to underrate any others, I must notice those of Col. Quay and J. Weyand, Esq. The residence of the first is undoubtedly the finest building in Beaver county in every respect. It is a beautiful architectural work, symmetrical in every part, and at the same time a commodious, comfortable house. It is an excellent model of modern architecture for others, and Beaver ought to imitate it on every large lot. Mr. Weyand's house does not present so fine an appearance, but yet is a fine looking house, and is a commendable addition to the real attractions of the town. There are others, but space and time forbid their mention. There are a great many neat structures, cosy and comfortable. Occasionally we notice one that seemingly is of modern origin, with its bright appearance and clean front, yet lacking modern conveniences. Sometimes they look as if they were cramped in their light dress, and an inspection shows us an old weather-beaten fellow, of three score and nearly ten, built of logs and now covered with boards. Cover that old house as you may, paint it and fresco it from top to base, and you cannot hide the good old cheering warmth of the pioneer's house. It is a good deal like brother Jonathan dressed up in court style, or certain Beaver lads who might be mentioned, who try to cover and hide nature with a "tile" and dapper cane. A true artist loves tumble down buildings and old time structure better than the new, and takes pleasure in blending the new and the old. So it may be, that it is better that the town should have these contrasts in dwellings—a sort of light and shade—forming a variety that would be entirely destroyed, by the harmony and probable monotony of modern styles. But let the result be what it may, we hope to see Beaver, especially Main street, lined with structures that will ornament her natural beauty and be of utility in business uses.

JOURNALISTIC.

We have three newspapers in the town. THE RADICAL is the representative of the Republican principles and is always politically right, and consequently enjoys a large patronage. The *Argus*, represented the late Liberal movement, and is now independent in politics, but in the course of time will naturally come back into the fold, and ardently support President Grant. The *Conservative* was the organ of the "straightout" Democrats in the late campaign. Each of the papers seems prosperous, which we hope may continue from year to year.

EDUCATIONAL.

Beaver is more widely known on account of its schools, than any other interest centered there. The town boasts an excellent public school building built of brick and about eighty feet square. It is a credit to the good people who have put it up. There is also located, three institutions of learning of a higher grade, two of which are not at present in operation. They have each done a good service and ought now to be in running order. Last and largest and greatest on the list, however, is the "Beaver College and Musical Institute," and which is after all the most successful institute in the town.

Rev. R. T. Taylor, D. D., is now and has been for some years, President of the College. It is hardly necessary for your correspondent to mention the name of this gentleman, who is already known and honored wherever the College is known. Prof. Taylor teaches *because he loves it*, and hence his wonderful success. The great success of this institute is no doubt in a large part attributable to the unremitting efforts of Prof. Taylor and lady, and their constant devotion to duty and the interests of their pupils. Rev. M. Simpson, one of the Bishops of the M. E. Church and Rev. Dr. D. L. Dempsey, of Beaver, were among the first to call attention to the desirableness of Beaver as the location for an educational institution of a high grade. Among its early founders were such men as Hon. Daniel Agnew, one of the Supreme Judges of Pennsylvania, Rev. W. G. Taylor, of Phillipsburg Soldiers' Orphan School, Rev. J. Monroe and the Hon. Benj. Adams, of Beaver. In 1853 a charter was obtained for the school, under the name of Beaver Female Seminary, which title was changed in 1860 to Beaver Seminary and Institute, since which a department has been added for the education of young men. Rev. Sheridan Baker was the first Principal, followed at the expiration of three sessions by Samuel Davenport, A. M., who, after a like period was succeeded by the present principal, Rev. R. T. Taylor, D. D., a graduate of one of our New England Colleges, and a member of the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church. It is in every way, a school that can be recommended to all who wish a thorough education under competent teachers.

The probable

FUTURE OF BEAVER

is a subject that ought to engage the attention of its citizens. In the town there are over 800 acres of land, exclusive of streets and alleys, every foot of which can be used for building purposes. Making liberal allowance for public buildings, parks, promenades, etc., there is capacity enough for a population of over 20,000 people. The approaches to it are good—railroads extending in every direction—easily reached by steamers, and but one hour's ride from Pittsburgh. As Beaver Valley is destined to be eventually a great manufacturing centre, why may not Beaver become the home of the capitalist, the artisan and the gentleman of means who desires to educate children? Beaver ought to wake up. Ornament your town. Line those broad and beautiful streets with shade trees, and make it a place of beauty and thrift. Remove your dilapidated shanties, repair wherever repairing is needed. You men of capital, put Beaver College on a firm and sound financial basis, with endowments that shall make its term easy, and give the teachers a good living salary, and then put your solid shoulders under the Academy and Female Seminary, and give them new life. If Beaver does her duty, the day is not far distant when she can boast of being at the mouth of a valley famed all over this land.

BEAVER.

A DES MOINES, Iowa, reporter, can write up a trifling incident of western life in as good a style as those New York fellows. Hear him: "In Buffalo, Scott county, at a New Year's party where they had been takin' suthin,' a man asserted that he could whip anybody in the room. When he found himself lying on his back, and saw his antagonist complacently chewing the end of the nose he had colored with so much care and expense, he began to suspect he had slightly overrated his powers."

THE celebrated Henderson, the actor, was seldom known to be in a passion. When at Oxford he was one day debating with a fellow student, who, not keeping his temper, threw a glass of wine in his face. Mr. Henderson took out his handkerchief, wiped his face, and coolly said, 'That, sir, was a digression; now for the argument.'

THE *Christian Advocate* says: "Commend us to that Baptist brother who, on going into the water to be baptised, replied to the suggestion that he had better take his pocket-book out of his pocket during the ordinance, 'No, I want my pocket-book baptised with me.'"

Insurance.

TOLEDO MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

ORGANIZED IN APRIL, 18 72.

PAID UP CAPITAL

$120,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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THE TOLEDO MUTUAL

WILL ISSUE ALL THE

DIFFERENT KINDS OF POLICIES

USUALLY ISSUED BY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

At the usual rates charged by other

Reliable Companies.

Those insured in this Company are permitted to travel by, the usual routes, to or from any portion of the Western Hemisphere, north of and including the United States, or to or from any portion of Europe, and to reside within said limits of travel, without extra charge.

AN EXCELLENT FEATURE.

UPON SURRENDER OF AN

ORDINARY LIFE POLICY

At any time after the payment of one

ONE FULL ANNUAL PREMIUM,

The holder of such policy will be entitled to just

AS MUCH PAID UP INSURANCE

As any other man of like age can

OBTAIN FOR A CASH PREMIUM

Equal to the

VALUE OF THE POLICY,

Computed in accordance with the rate of

Mortality and Interest

Which may have been adopted as the standard of the State for the

VALUATION OF LIFE POLICIES

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

MONUTT, DR. J. S., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. april14'71-1y

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jp29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'10

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

MCKINNEY D., M. D., Physician and Surgeon: Office on Third street, opposite THE RADICAL building. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law Office on Third street. jy29'90

HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. R. MOORE. HICE, WILSON & MOORE. Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

BOYD J. M. & CO., Millinery, Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing, opposite Hurst's, Bridgewater, Pa. apr19-72

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

YOUNG J. G., Baker and Confectioner, Market street. Bread and Rusk deliverrd, if desired. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Quensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

PORTER JAMES, dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge street. jy29'70

BLATTNER C., manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., Bridge street. au029-1y

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

BRISBIN MRS., Millinery, Fashionable Dressmaking, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, first door above Cross's store, New York street, Rochester, Pa. [oc27'71-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain. Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

BEISEL, MRS. M. L., dealer in Books, Stationery, Newspapers, Periodicals, Fancy Goods and Wall Paper. Diamond. se16'70

BEISEL H. B., dealer in Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Diamond.

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware: dealer in Stoves Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se3'70

SMITH WILL & CO., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, Madison street.

FREDERICK GEORGE, Baker and Confectioner, Diamond.

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Strickland, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CARRY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents. All kinds of Real property for sale and exchange. Northeast corner Sixth and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Main street, Beaver Falls. sept23'70

BRANCH B. W., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Rubber Goods, Trunks, Sachels, &c. Wallace & Cummings Block, Main street. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK MRS. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

MERCER, PA.

MCCANDLESS & MILLER, Attorneys at Law Mercer, Pa. ja6'71-1y

VANPORT.

CORNELIUS J. M. & CO., dealers in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport.

ESTRAY STEER

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber in Brighton township about the 15th of October last, a red and white muley steer, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law for estrays requires. JOHN ANDREWS.

Brighton tp., Nov. 5, 1872.

GIRLS WANTED.

FIVE FIRST CLASS HANDS ON PANTS AND VESTS. None but first class need apply.

S. & J. SNELLENBURG,
Merchant Tailors,
mar24'71 Broadway, New Brighton.

Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—A. W. Acheson.
Associates—Milton Lawrence.
Joseph C. Wilson.
Prothonotary—John Caughey.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—John Graebing.
Register & Recorder—Darius Singleton.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Joseph Brittain.
Samuel Torrence.
Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—Henry Hice.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy.
Smith Curtis.
Wm. C. Hunter.
District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock,
Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—Robert Cooper.
Hiram Reed,
Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowary,
S. J. Cross,
John Murray,
Samuel Magaw,
Henry Hice,
Mattison Darragh,
Benj. C. Critchlow,
James M. Smith.

TERMS OF COURT.

Third Monday of March, second Monday of June, first Monday of September, and second Monday of November.

BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev William H. Locke, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9¼ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every tuesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German)—Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Borm, Pastor Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—C R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday evening in Conway's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., S. B. Wilson; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M. and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. P. Taylor, Rector Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. B Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. L. MacGowan, W. M., R. Covert, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Roller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Mennodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services, every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Albert Dilworth, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. Wm. H. Grim, W. M.; Wm. Bower, S. W.; J. L. B. Dawson, S. W.; S. M. Hawkins, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Marteolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't., John Reeves, Cashier.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Hnddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock. Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain at Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Importance of Having Good Barns.

The *American Stock Journal* says: The wood barn is of Saxon origin. It is derived from bere, barley; and ern, a close place or repository. In the earlier history of mankind, it seems to have a very limited application. Any structure adapted to the storing of grain, was defined by this term. In latter years the word has received a much wider application. It embraces a structure, of whatever capacity, designed for storing farm crops and protecting stock of whatever description. Had we time it might be deeply interesting and highly instructive to trace the progress in the construction of barns during the last 150 years.

In a climate so changeable as ours, the proper care and stabling of domestic animals are of more importance to their health and thrift than a large number of farmers seem practically to admit.

Fall, winter, and spring storms of rain, snow and sleet not unfrequently last two days and sometimes three. No humane, prudent farmer would leave so important and valuable domestic stock as horses and cattle exposed to such storms during the day or night, and if his stables are well lighted, dry, comfortable and sufficiently ventilated, his stock will endure the confinement cheerfully and with no desire to be out-doors.

Besides a good barn will contribute to the convenience of the laborers and imparts an air of thrift, neatness and order to the entire place that never fails to favorably impress all who visit it. Light, warmth and ventilation are indispensible to the health and development of animals, and these conditions shall be found in every stable; the preservation of farm implements, harness &c; convenience in working and performing numberless jobs about the place; a safe and commodious reception for grain, fodder &c; many a farmer loses more than enough grain in the course of five or six years to say nothing of what is saved by the ease and expedition in feeding the stock, these are some of the advantages that will be derived from a good barn. Then, too, an ample, well-arranged building of this kind will supply the place of several other unsightly structures which occupy space and necessitate trouble. But it is urged that it is expensive to erect such a building. They need not cost extravagantly and the advantage and convenience resulting from them, demonstrate that it is true economy to have them. Better do without something else and secure neat, convenient stable, and barn each succeeding season will prove more clearly the wisdom of the investment.

When cattle are kept at pasture, at least during the day time in summer, it should be a very good reason that induces a farmer to so place his barn that he cannot have the south on the warmest and sunniest side of it. Ordinarily the coldest winds of winter blow from the north and northwest, while the warmth of the morning sun in winter falls best in barnyards where lookout is toward the southeast. Therefore a southeast exposure is usually the best. If there are to be several buildings, they should be so arranged as to shelter the yard from the north and west. Shelter from the east is not so important, but if it can be conveniently procured it has a certain advantage, if so arranged as to allow the early morning sun to fall in the yard. A close fence, six or seven feet high would be better than a low building. When a shed is to be used build the barn on the north side and the shed on the west side of the yard, or it be better to have a shed all round the barn yard which will not only pay largely in increased comfort to the stock but will also protect and shelter the manure. After the cattle are turned out in the spring the manure should all be hauled under the shed.

Poultry-Keeping for Women.

There are many women who, especially within the last half dozen years while the price of eggs are so high, make money faster by tending poultry than by sewing. It is an occupation especially suited to woman because it involves patience and constant attention to details, rather than strength. Then again the hardest thing for many men to learn, in handling either poultry or bees, is gentleness. How many times we have seen boys, and men with no more sense than boys, jerk hens roughly from their nests, enter the poultry-house abruptly and frighten the occupants till they rush in a fluttering mass into the farthest corner and keep the poultry community in constant agitation and distress. But all domestic animals appreciate the manners of woman attendants when they are fortunate enought to be cared for by them. Now that there are women gardeners and florists who by commendable industry and business qualities have risen to eminence in those callings, and while one of the most successful bee-keepers in the whole country is a woman, we hope to see others give poultry more attention than it has hitherto received. Aside from profit, the keeping of fine poultry for fancy is an elegant pastime very popular with English ladies, and we see no reason why the fashion should not be adopted here.

Recipes.

To Fry Fish Well.—Have the fish well scalded, washed and drained, cut slashes in the sides of each, season them with salt and pepper, and roll them in corn flour, have in your frying pan hot lard or bacon drippings, dip them in egg before rolling them in corn flour to keep them from breaking.

Quick Cake.—Sieve three cups of flour, and add two teaspoons baking powder, a pinch of salt, one cup of sugar, three eggs well beaten, half a cup of butter, and sweet milk enough to make a moderately stiff batter. Bake twenty minutes in a good oven.

Vegetable Soup.—An excellent soup can be made by putting a cup ful of Lima beans, a cup full of sliced potatoes, five sliced carrots into one pint of milk; pepper and salt to taste. Simmer it for an hour and a half. Before serving, blend a teaspoonful of flour in half a cup of milk; bring the soup to a boil and slowly stir in the the thickened milk, until the soup becomes smooth.

Rice Waffles.—To make rice waffles, take a teacup and a half of rice that has been well boiled and warm in a pint of rich milk, stirring it till smooth and thoroughly mixed. Then remove it from the fire, and stir in a pint of cold milk and a teaspoonful of salt. Beat four eggs very light, and stir them into the mixture, in turn with with sufficient rice flour to make a thick batter. Bake in a waffle iron, send them to the table hot, butter them, and eat them with powdered sugar and cinnamon, prepared in a small bowl for the purpose.

Boiled Bread Pudding.—Take about three-quarters of a pound of bread, cut it into small pieces, and soak them soft in cold water; then drain off the water, mash the bread fine, and mix it with two tablespoonfuls of flour, three eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of melted butter, and cold milk sufficient to make it a thick batter. Mix the whole well together, then turn it into a floured pudding bag—tie up, so as to leave room for the pudding to swell—boil it an hour and a half, without any intermission. Serve up the pudding with rich sauce.

Taylor Cake.—Take quarter and half quarter pound of dark brown sugar, the same as butter or lard, two eggs, one large nutmeg (or a tablespoonful of ground cinnamon.) Rub well, then add one pint New Orleans molasses and a half pint thick milk. Dissolve one ounce of baking soda in a little hot water and add. Stir well, then add three heaped tin cups of sifted flour and bake in quick oven. Drop on tins with a large teaspoon. Grated lemon or orange peel can be substituted for spices.

Lincoln Cake.—Take 2 eggs, 2 cups sugar, half cup butter, rub together well; then add 1 cup milk, 3 cups flour, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful soda, 2 teaspoontuls extract lemon. This cake is good loaf cake, or dropped with a desert spoon. Three or four raisins stuck on each small cake improve.

New Advertisements.

TRUE TIME FOR $1.
50,000 SOLD.
Magnetic Time-Keeper, Compass and Indicator. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior compass. Usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a neat OROIDE case. WARRANTED to denote *correct time* and to keep in order—if fairly used—for three years. *Nothing like it!* This perfect triumph of mechanism will be sent in a neat case, prepaid to any address, for only $1; 3 for $2. Circulars sent free. Try one. Order from the manufacturers. VERMONT NOVELTY WORKS, Battleboro, Vt. [nov6-1m

CLAIM AGENCY,
OLDEST IN THE STATE.
B. F. BROWN & CO.,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA
Collect Pensions, Bounties, Prize Money, &c. Special attention paid to suspended and rejected claims. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. [sept13-6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration have been granted to me this day upon the estate of Ebenezer Hatch, deceased, late of New Brighton, Pa. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the same will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them to me properly authenticated for settlement.
B. C. CRITCHLOW, Adm'r.
New Brighton, Pa., Oct. 7, 1872 -25-6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE MARTHA JANE McMURTRIE, DEC'D.
Letters testamentary having been duly granted to the subscriber upon the estate of Martha Jane McMurtrie, deceased, all persons having claims or demands against said estate will make known the same, and those indebted will plesse make payment to ROBERT GORSUCH, Ex'r.,
oct4-6t Service P. O. Beaver County, Pa.

JOSEPH C. BAILIFF. THOMAS BROWN.
BAILIFF & BROWN,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS
NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Agitators and Tanks lined by a new process, with Hydro-Atmospheric Blow Pipe. feb17'71-1

LAPIERRE HOUSE,
No. 48 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, BEER, &c., always on hand in the Bar. Oysters stewed in every style.
mar3'71-1y C. B. STEIN, Proprietor.

MELCHIOR HASLEY,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS
OF EVERY VARIETY.
NO. 188 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
☞ Particular attention paid to Custom Work.
feb10'71-1y

ALLEGHENY CARPET STORE.
WELTY BROTHERS,
106 FEDERAL STREET.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.
CARPETS,
RICH, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL,
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.,
All Grades, all Styles and prices.
Our Stock of English and American Brussels embraces as fine styles as can be found in any market.
Special reduction to Ministers and Churches.
apr3-6m

JOHN M. BUCK & CO.,
Agents for James E. Stanbury's Celebrated BALTIMORE OYSTERS.
ALSO DEALERS IN
CAN, BUCKET AND SHELL OYSTERS, ALL KINDS FRESH FISH, GAME, CANNED FRUITS, &c., &c.
184 *Liberty st. & 44 Diamond Market,*
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders solicited and promptly filled at lowest price. [feb24-1y

F. A. OVERING,
PRACTICAL, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
WIRE WORKER,
Manufacturer of
DIAMOND WIRE WINDOW GUARDS,
Wire Window Shades, Office & Counter Railing, &c
NO. 10 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
Wire Cloth, Sand Screens, Fire Guards, Nursery Stove Guards, Hat and Cap Stands, Bonnet Stands, Hanging Moss Baskets, Rat and Mouse Traps, Dog Muzzles, Sieves and Riddles, Flower Stands &c. Wire Figures, Fenders, Hat Trees.
All kinds of Wire Work on hand and made to order. Estimates furnished. [feb10'71-1y.

READ OUR OFFER.
A BEAUTIFUL
$5 CHROMO FOR NOTHING!
"EARLY MORN" & "THE YOUNG FORAGERS"
We will present one of the above beautiful Chromos to each subscriber to either of the following papers:
Harper's Weekly, $4; New York Weekly, $3; Frank Leslie, $4; New York Ledger, $3; Harper's Bazaar, $4; Fireside Companion, $3; Leslie's Ladies Magazine, $4; Saturday Night, $3; Harper's Magazine, $4, Phrenological Journal, $3; Moore's Rural New Yorker, $4; American Volunteer, $3; Hearth and Home, $4; Prairie Farmer, $3; Godey's Lady Book, $4; Scientific American, $3; Waverly Magazine, $5; Peterson's Magazine, $2.
Address all orders to
PITTSBURGH SUPPLY COMPANY,
sept13 3m. PITTSBURGH, PA.

GREAT OFFERS TO AGENTS
Are made by *The Saturday Evening Post* and *The Lady's Friend*. A beautiful Chromo of the
CHILD-PROPHET "SAMUEL,"
worth $5 00, is given with the Paper (subscription price $3 00) or with the Magazine, (price $2 50). Do not fail to examine into this offer, it is
A GREAT COMBINATION!
Address for particulars, samples, &c., DEACON & PETERSON, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
dec6-1m.

THE WEEKLY SUN.
ONLY $1 A YEAR. 8 PAGES.
The Best Family Paper.
The Best Agricultural Paper.
The Best Political Paper.
The Best Story Paper.
The Best Fashion Reports.
The Best Cattle Market Reports.
The Best General Market Reports.
The Best Paper Every Way.
THE WEEKLY NEW YORK SUN. Eight pages, 56 columns. $1 a year or less than 2 cents a number. Send your Dollar.
Address THE SUN, New York City.

BORROWED OR STOLEN,
From the subscriber, a SET OF CART HARNESS, on or about the 15th of October last. If the party having the harness in possession will return it without delay, and pay expenses, he will incur no further trouble.
DANIEL SANARD.
Beaver Falls, Nov. 30, '72.—dec13-3t

New Advertisements.

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES.
ESTABLISHED IN 1854.
OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.
NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET.
THE BRADBURY THE
NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.
READ THE FACTS.
Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with it."
Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."
LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.
PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1868.
T. G. Smith & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,
M. SIMPSON.
Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.
Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."
Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.
P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury, used at our receptions."
Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."
Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."
Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."
M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."
E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."
Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."
T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."
Philip Philips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."
W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."
Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."
Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."
Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."
Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."
Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."
Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.
John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomes older."
Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.
Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.
I WILL SELL THE
BRADBURY
AT NEARLY
WHOLESALE PRICES,
From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,
NEW YORK
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A $650 PIANO FOR $400.
ORGANS
OF THE
BEST CLASS
Ordered at the lowest rates
BELOW PITTSBURGH PRICES.
WILL SELL
PIANOS OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS
AT THE
LOWEST RATES.
Call before purchasing and see
SMITH CURTIS, Agent.
nov6 RADICAL OFFICE, BEAVER.

Miscellaneous.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Wall Paper,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LOOKING GLASSES,
LADIES' AND GENTS'
LEATHER TRAVELING SATCHELS.
Also a Stock of TRUNKS.
My stock comprises all the latest styes and most desirable patterns, and having been bought for cash, direct from the Manufactories, I am enabled to offer greater inducements to buyers than can be found at any establishment in the county, in the line of Window Shades and Wall Paper. Where satisfaction is not full and perfect, we offer to the purchaser the privilege of exchanging. Before you buy look at our stock and compare our prices.
B. MULHEIM.

WALL PAPER FURNISHED AND HUNG, CEILINGS DECORATED, PANNELINGS IN WALNUT, OAK AND MAPLE,
Imitation of Frescoe work in plain tints, with Mouldings, Brackets, &c., done in the latest styles.
Orders left with B. MULHEIM, Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to.
mar8-tf A. G. WHITE, Beaver, Pa

SPEYER & SONS,
ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, LOPE AND OAKUM, FAHNESTOCK'S AND FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD, PAINTS,
(DRY AND IN OIL),
And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.
ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.
100 " FALCON "
15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR.
30 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES.
150 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS.
10 TENS TON OF WHEELING IRON.
AT
SPEYER & SONS,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

A. S. HARVEY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, QUEENSWARE, WINDOW GLASS, HARDWARE, *TABLE CUTLERY,*
WOOD & WILLOW WARE, AND NOTIONS,
CORNER BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS,
dec28'70-1y—se15—my3 BRIDGEWATER, PA.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY
AND
REPAIR SHOP!
JOHN THORNILEY, PROPRIETOR.
STOVES,
GREAT REPUBLIC,
THE BEST
COOKING STOVE IN USE,
WITH THE
EXTENSION TOP.
STANDS UNRIVALLED.
1,000 NAMES ATTEST ITS MERITS.
THORNILEY'S
NEW ADJUSTIBLE GRATE
Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.
ENGINES AND CASTINGS
OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
REASONABLE RATES TO ALL.
aug16-1y JOHN THORNILEY.

FOR SALE.
I offer for sale my frame house and lot on Ohio street, in the BOROUGH of PHILLIPSBURG, containing FIVE ROOMS with portico, pantry and a cellar underneath the whole house. The lot has a front of 65 feet by 245 in depth, is fenced, with good fruit, 20 bearing Concord grape vines, and a first rate cistern with chain pump, near the premises. Price $1,100—half cash, the balance in payments to suit the purchasers. Enquire of the undersigned on the premises.
sept3-6m. GEORGE G. GURTH.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
BOSTON AND ITS DESTRUCTION.
A full, detailed and graphic account of the origin, progress, suffering, losses and incidents of the great conflagration. A rare chance for agents, as every person wants to know the full particulars of this great disaster. Sent by mail for 50 cents.
WILLIAM FLINT.
dec6-1m. Philadelphia, Pa., or Cincinnati, O.

FOR JOB PRINTING GO TO THE RADICAL OFFICE.

Dentistry.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, uses all the latest styles of plate for artificial teeth that possess any merit, and tile teeth with gold and silver in the best and most approved manner. He will do work as cheap as the cheapest, and guarantee the faithful and honest performance of every operation, or return the money. Give him a call.
feb4'71-1y.

Hardware.

J. S. WINANS
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, IRON, GLASS, AND RICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
EAST SIDE BROADWAY,
Agent for WOOD'S MOWER AND REAPER.
dec25'68:1y NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Miscellaneous.

INSTANT RELIEF FOR THE ASTHMA.
Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint, completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time, for the last twelve years, and at last found a Remedy that gives INSTANT AND COMPLETE RELIEF, I have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them that *it will do all, and more, than is promised for it*, and that persons once using will never be without it, as *as numerous others who have tried it can testify.*
It can be had at the Drug Store of William L. Buechling, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any person enclosing $1, and ten cents for postage, and addressing CHAS. B. HURST,
nov13'70-1y Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

BRUCE & BARKER,
HOUSE, SIGN & FRESCO PAINTERS
GRAINERS, GLAZIERS AND
PAPER HANGING,
MAIN STREET, (opposite the Bank),
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.
We give especial attention to all kinds of Sign and Fresco Painting, and guarantee all of our work to give satisfaction, both in price and material.
mar24'72—1y.

J. M. FIFE & CO.,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.
Manufacturers of
COOKING, HEATING, AND PARLOR STOVES
of different styles and finish.
☞ The Designs are of the latest patterns and are highly approved, being chaste and beautiful in appearance. oc28'70-1y

TWO POPULAR LECTURES,
"SMOKE" AND "RUTS,"
BY REV. J. BENSON HAMILTON,
OF BOSTON, MASS.
Churches or Lecture Committees desiring a pleasing and instructive entertainment, can secure the services of Mr. Hamilton upon reasonable terms. He is now making arrangements for a lecture tour through the West early in the fall. His lectures have been received with marked success in New England, as a few selected notices will show:
WHAT THEY SAY OF "SMOKE."
It was a keen and humorous exposure of the "Sham and Show" of life. His description of the peculiarities of some Smoky men elicited bursts of laughter and applause. He was funny and instructive both.—*Boston Transcript.*
It was a humorous lecture illustrated by an abundance of witty and satirical anecdotes, exhibiting the very superior descriptive powers of the speaker, and showed in well defined style the value of the real and true.—*Abington Standard.*
The lecture was received with laughter and applause, as it revealed clouds of "Smoke" where most people seldom look for fire.—*Somerville Journal.*
The feast of reason and flow of soul produced such laughter and applause that it is confidently believed that certain dyspeptics in the audience were permanently cured. Fast young men, extremely fashionable young ladies, old fogy preachers, intriguing politicians, spread eagle orators and various other personages would best avoid hearing this lecture if they are afraid of sensible criticism.—*Barnstable Patriot.*
For circular, containing terms, notices of the press and recommendations of lecture committees, and to make engagements, address
J. BENSON HAMILTON,
Care "American Homes."

"THE CHRISTIAN GRACES." | FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY.
"*And now abideth Faith, Hope, and Charity; these three, but the greatest of these is Charity.*"
Nothing has appeared in religious art for a long time so pure, and tender, and beautiful, as this new picture. The grouping of the figures is grace itself; and the countenances of such heavenly sweetness, that it seems as if the artist must have seen them in a vision.
This rare and elegant $5 line and stipple steel engraving is SENT FREE to every subscriber to "Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine for 1873." Price of Magazine, $2,50 a year. Sample numbers, 15 cents.
LOCAL CANVASSING AGENTS wanted everywhere. Large commissions and territory guaranteed. Send for Agent's Confidential Circular. You can hardly show the "Christian Graces" to any person of taste or religious feeling without getting a subscriber. Address T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. jan3-1m

IRON AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.
I herewith offer for sale two of the best and most valuable Iron Properties in the State of Tennessee. One tract about 5 miles below Fort Donelson, containing
10,000 ACRES,
known as the "*Iron Mountain Furnace Lands,*" with abundance of rich Ore, Wood and Limestone, and within ¼ to ½ mile of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, also including about twenty *Small Farms.*
The *other Tract* fronts a mile on the Tennessee river, near Fort Henry, including
8,000 ACRES,
part of which is rich river bottom, the balance covered with the best kind of timber, such as White and Black Oak, Poplar, Hickory, Maple, Ash, &c.; underlaid with the best of Ore. Both tracts are in Stewart county.
ALSO,
Two valuable Tracts of Timber Land in Houston county, one of 1,870 acres, within half a mile of the Louisville & Memphis R. R., and 1½ miles east of the County Seat. One other Tract half a mile west of the County Seat, with the Railroad passing through one corner, containing 950 acres. Both of these tracts have a large amount of White Oak and Yellow Poplar Timber, and well adapted for farming.
ALSO,
Several Farms in Dickson county, on the Nashville & North Western R. R.
Any of the above Properties are as represented, with good titles to each. Any of the above lands can be bought at one-half their value, and other good property will be taken as part pay if desired. For full description call on or address
C. BERINGER,
DEALER IN REAL ESTATE,
jan3-1m 116 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$250 A MONTH, $250.
WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE.
To make the above amount, selling BRIDE'S COMBINATION NEEDLE CASE AND PORTE MONNAIE. This is an article of absolute necessity with every lady, and pays a large profit. For Circular and terms address
PITTSBURGH SUPPLY COMPANY,
dec6-3m. Pittsburgh, Pa.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

the Adjutant General will cause fifteen minute guns to be fired at the meridian of this day, and on the day of the funeral half hour guns will be fired from sunrise until the moving of the procession.

Second—The Capitol buildings will be draped and the flags to be displayed at half-mast.

Third—The public offices will be suitably draped in mourning, and will be closed on the day of the funeral.

[Signed.] JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Governor.

LATER.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—The funeral of Ex-Governor Geary is announced to take place on Thursday morning next from the First Presbyterian church, on Market square. On Wednesday, at such time as the Legislature shall designate, the remains will lie in state at the Capitol. The obsequies will be under the supervision of the State authorities and the immediate charge of the Knights Templar.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Terrible Story by the Engineer of a Slaver.

Mr. O. Tackson, who was engineer on the coolie transport Fatchoy, relates the following in the New Orleans *Republican:* The Fatchoy left Macao August 25, with 1,005 coolies on board. All went well until the fourth day out. On this day, at about 3 P. M., a cry of mutiny forward was raised. The coolies had attacked the guards. One of the guards went overboard—probably thrown over by the coolies; the other took to the rigging. The coolies made a rush for the Chinese galley, probably to get knives and other weapons. The mate and second mate from the bridge shot into the crowd and wounded three of the coolies. This checked the mutiny. The officers rallied and succeeded in catching a number of the coolies, and tying them by their long queues to the iron barricades or to the grating, and driving the rest below. About one hundred and fifty or more were put in irons. The next morning the Spanish captain had them brought up; some bags of rice were placed on the deck and the prisoners were laid across the bags, face down, stripped to the skin, and unmercifully flogged by two men, keeping time with their whips, the blood flowing at every blow, when in a short time the deck was covered with blood. As each Chinaman was flogged he was washed with salt and water and sent below.

We arrived at Angar, Batavia, September 9, remained there two days, proceeding thence to Mauritius, where we took on water and coal, the ship remaining in quarantine. From Mauritius we went to the Cape of Good Hope. In all these ports the coolies were kept below, and while coaling was going on the hatches were put on and the hospitals for the sick kept closed. The heat was intolerable even in the open air. The voyage of the poor coolies was one of unimaginable suffering. They were flogged, kicked, cuffed and throughout treated with the greatest cruelty. The filth and stench were something horrible. The hospitals were not cleansed during the whole voyage. I venture to say that in the annals of the African slave trade all the horrors of the "inside passage" never surpassed those of this Chinese slave ship. The deaths on this murderous voyage reached eighty, or eighty per cent of the number taken on board at Macao. The deaths doubtless were caused by the floggings and the horrible filthy condition of the ship. We reached Havana December 1. We were not put into quarantine, but proceeded at once to discharge our cargo of live freight.

The vessel is to all intents and purposes German property. She has been chartered to the Havana Chinese Importing Company for two trips, one of which is now fulfilled. There was on board an individual styled, in sailor parlance, a "paper captain." He appeared to be the agent of the owners of the coolies, or something like a supercargo. He had control of the coolies—superintended the flogging and other punishment inflicted on the coolies throughout the voyage. A more merciless scoundrel never raised a lash.

The other captain is a German. In the ship's papers he is styled sailing master. The first, second and third mates are Germans. The carpenter is a German, the chief engineer is American, and the others are English and Scotch. The crew was composed of several nations, but all of them understanding English. There were but two or three beside the "paper captain" who spoke Spanish. The languages used on board among officers and crew were English and German, and for commanding the ship English was used exclusively.

—The Uniontown *Standard* says: Candidates before the Democratic primaries are already engaged in buttonholing the dear people. We hear of a formidable array of aspirants for the loaves and fishes. For the Legislature, Messrs. Alex. Hill, Dr. J. R. Patton, John Hague, H. L. Sparks, Porter S. Newmyer, David L. Walker, J. M. Oglevee, T. B. Schnatterly, Alex. Cochran and Hugh Gilmore are named as persons desirous of the Democratic nomination. For Treasurer, George Morrison, M. W. Franks, W. F. Bute, J. N. McDonald, John F. Murray and James Nixon are said to be aspirants, while William D. Nixon, William H. Brooks, J. D. Stillwagon, David Eckert, William Campbell and Andrew Fairchild are willing to serve as Commissioners.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Ex-Mayor B. C. Sawyer proposes to secure legislation by which all the roadways and bridges in Allegheny county shall be transformed to the management of a Commission of citizens, who are also to be authorized to build other roadways and bridges when deemed necessary. Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest are to be issued in sufficient amount to pay for the franchises transferred and new improvements, and a levy of not more than ten mills made to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds at maturity. It is intended, of course, to make the roadways and bridges free of toll.

—The Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway are asking authority to extend their track eastward.

—In the Stokes case Judge Boardman denied the motion for a new trial, and refused a stay of proceedings. The counsel at once proceeded to apply for a stay before Judge Davis.

—The Eastern coal district, according to statistics given by the Stanton *Republican*, there were in 1872, 163 persons killed in the mines, 463 injured, 84 wives deprived of husbands, and 283 children left fatherless. The proportion of death was greater in Luzerne county, averaging one death to every 74,000 tons of coal mined. In Columbia county the mines are operated with exemplary care, and during two years past not a single life has been lost, and but three persons were injured.

—The soldiers and sailors of Carbon county will meet at Mauch Chunk on the 25th inst., for the purpose of organizing a society, and will partake of a grand banquet in the evening.

—President Grant has issued a proclamation directing that all tracts or parcels of land included in the San Juan boundary award be withheld from sale or disposal under pre-emption, homestead, or other laws of the United States, until after the claims of the occupants shall have been adjusted, and public notice thereof given.

—Cincinnati manufactured 11,038,829 gallons of whisky last year.

—Among the articles from America to be exhibited at the Vienna Exhibition is a log of black walnut, the largest ever grown, six feet in diameter and weighs seven tons.

—John S. Phillips, one of the proprietors of the Bloomsburg *Republican*, has sold his interest to E. M. Wardin.

—Coin in the Treasury, $63,639,524.

—President Grant has pardoned two more of the South Carolina Kukluxers.

—Henry McNulty was hanged at Peoria, Illinois, Friday, for the murder of his wife.

—Secretary Boutwell has revoked his order calling in the 5-20's. It will be reissued next month.

—William S. Slater has been elected president of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company.

—In the United States Senate the bill providing for the international copyright has been negatively reported.

—A large body of regular troops will participate in the ceremonies of the second inauguration of President Grant.

—During the past six years the debt of New York City has increased from $45,187,770, to $118,855,229, and the annual taxation from $16,950,767 to $32,036,290.

—President Grant will probably send a special message to Congress next week urging action on the Mormon question.

—Our colored citizens are beginning to take action relating to the question of the emancipation of their brethren in Cuba.

—The defense of Alley for the murder of Ellis was begun Friday morning at Boston. His counsel rely upon proving an alibi.

—Rev. Frederick March, a Congregational minister, of Hartford Conn., died in that city Friday, at the advanced age of 90 years.

—Friday, being the anniversary of the death of Archbishop Spaulding, a grand *messe solonnelle* was celebrated in the Baltimore Cathedral.

—Congressmen are to receive $3,000 per annum hereafter, according to the bill just reported to the House of Representatives by the Judiciary Committee.

—The Arkansas Senate has passed a Civil Rights bill attaching heavy penalties to hotel keepers and railway companies, &c., for denying any privileges to colored people.

—A rumor was prevalent in Great Salt Lake City Friday night that President Grant had ordered a heavy force of regular troops to Utah, and the Mormons are greatly excited thereat.

—Four business houses in Brookfield, Missouri, were burned Sunday night. Loss, $30,000; insurance small. Mrs. McCartney, a milliner and one of the sufferers, was arrested on suspicion of having fired the buildings.

—Laura D. Fair lectured in Sacramento, California, on Thursday night. She denied that she attacked the press, but said that the clergy generally are the only individuals who persecute her. The audience was small.

—"Old Joe Pentland," the famous circus clown, died in New York Friday. He was born in Boston, and made his first appearance in the arena at Niblo's many years ago. Recently his mind has been impaired and he has not appeared in public.

—The Pomeroy Investigating Committee held a secret session at Topeka Kansas, Friday, taking the testimony of Senator York.

—The Texas and Pacific railroad engineers have commenced locating a line of road through San Diego City, California.

—Subscriptions to the $20,000,000, loan began at Havana on Thursday. It is reported that the chances of the loan being taken up are favorable.

—The preliminary report of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee on the Louisiana investigation will relate exclusively to the legality of the electoral vote.

—The Boston Common Council has passed an order to open the public library on Sunday by a vote of 47 to 10 nays, and the order will be carried in to effect next Sunday.

—A generous citizen of Toledo has bequeathed one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, near the city, for the foundation of an institution to which both sexes are to be admitted and taught in the arts, trades and related sciences. The course will be free to those unable to pay.

—Those who happen to be star gazers may have noticed that both Jupiter and Venus shine now with peculiar brilliancy, the former in the East, and the latter in the West during the evening. They are worth stopping to look at on a clear evening.

—The Press Association of Georgia has made a formal protest to the Legislature against the tax upon printing material.

—The ice in the channel of the Upper Mississippi in many places is now thirty-two inches in thickness—two inches thicker than ever known. In 1846 it was thirty inches, the thickest known previous to this season.

—On Friday evening there was discovered by New York astronomer a new planet of the tenth magnitude in declination north 9 degrees 16 minutes; right ascension 15 degrees 38 minutes.

—Letters received from Paris represent the trial of General Fremont in the matter of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad to begin in June next. It is a criminal prosecution, and will proceed under the French law, whether he is present or not.

—Twelve prisoners broke jail at Lebanon last Friday night and escaped over the wall by making a rope out of bed clothes.

ANNUAL STATEMENT:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AT THE TREASURY OF BEAVER COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1872.

STATEMENT:

Dr. RECEIPTS.		
For balance in Treasury on January 1, 1872,	$10,391 59	
For cash received during the year 1872, as per Treasurer's account,	45,780 33	$56,171 92

Dr. EXPENDITURES.		
Assessors' pay,	$782 87	
Registering voters,	560 21	
Advertising and serving cer. of election;	14 00	
Militia enrollments,	61 35	—1,418 43
Auditors' pay—State, O A Small,	45 00	
County, J H Christy,	48 00	
Smith Curtis,	48 00	
W C Hunter,	48 00	— 189 00
Agricultural Society, donation to,		100 00
Interest on $5000 Railroad bonds,		300 00
Bridges—Building,	11,595 57	
Repairing and viewing,	2,096 14	—13,691 71
Commissioners' pay—Joseph Brittain,	678 00	
Samuel Torrence,	735 00	
H J Marshall,	720 00	
Daniel Neely	129 00	— 2,262 00
Clerk for Commissioners—John McGoun,		800 00
Counsel for " Henry Hice,		100 00
Commonwealth cases, viz:		
Clerk of Quarter Sessions,	399 63	
Constables' fees,	106 21	
District Attorney's fees—J R Harrah,	112 00	
" " " J H McCreery,	299 00	
Boarding, washing, and clothing for prisoners,	830 20	
Watchman at jail,	21 00	
Vagrants' lodging,	57 67	
Jailor's salary,	250 00	
Justices' fees,	55 42	
Witness fees,	295 81	
Physician for jail and medicine,	115 00	— 2,541 94
Court expenses—Constables' waiting on Court,	144 65	
Tipstaff,	63 00	
Constables' return and mileage,	296 95	
Court Crier,	108 00	
Jurors' pay—Petit,	1,690 98	
" " Grand,	458 73	
Janitor' salary,	122 00	
" extra pay,	10 00	— 2,891 31
Inquests—Coroner, witness, jury fees, and funeral expenses,		233 75
Jury Commissioners' pay,	104 46	
" " Clerk's pay,	25 00	— 129 46
Sheriff selecting and summoning jurors,		156 40
Court House and Offices—Books, duplicates and stationery,	266 32	
Adv. Sh'ff's proc'n, printing, &c,	1217 50	
Box rent, postage, &c,	18 95	— 1,502 77
Court House, offices and jail—Repairs to,	729 65	
Fuel, light, &c,	286 30	— 1,015 95
Election officers' pay,	1,826 17	
House rent, light, &c,	131 60	
Assessors attending elections,	147 10	
Constables attending elections,	426 60	— 2,531 37
House of Refuge—Support and clothing for inmates,	556 58	
Manager,	50 00	
Constable conveying inmates,	11 14	— 617 72
Hospital at Dixmont—Support and clothing for inmates,		680 25
Penitentiary—Support, medicine and clothing for prisoners,	199 06	
Conveying convicts to,	72 00	— 271 06
Poor House—Support of paupers,	7,025 00	
Directors' pay—Robert Cooper,	75 00	
Samuel Gibson,	54 00	— 8,054 00
Prothonotary's fees,		71 18
Justices' fees—Qualifying township officers,	58 28	
Issuing certificates for fox scalps,	6 65	
Committing vagrants and R. R. tickets,	44 22	— 109 15
Taxes lost—Collectors' return of,	661 35	
Error in assessments,	31 53	— 696 38
Rent of military armory,		140 68
Express charges,		10 10
M & M Ins Co, for insurance on public buildings,		125 00
Attorneys' fees—Kuhn & Dougherty, (Com. vs James Harn,)		200 00
J B Clark, boarding jury, " "		35 00
Incidental expenses,		21 74
Amount of warrants issued during the year 1872,		$40,896 35
Certificates for road views,		544 90
Certificates for fox scalps,		82 75
Paid Teachers' County Institute,		160 00
" State tax and commission		5,689 15
" Redemption money on unseated lands		82 28
Abatement on tax paid before August 1,		1,527 90
2 per cent. commission on $45,779 86 tax received,		915 60
2 per cent. commission on $41,596 13 tax paid.		839 12
Paid outstanding warrants for 1871,		190 32
Balance in Treasury on January 1, 1873,		5,243 55
		$56,171 92

TABLE OF TAXES IN THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS FOR STATE AND COUNTY PURPOSES; AMOUNTS PAID TO TREASURER; AMOUNTS CHARGED TO AND AMOUNTS PAID BY COLLECTORS; AMOUNTS REC'D FROM UNSEATED LANDS; COMMISSIONS ALLOWED TO COLLECTORS; BALANCES DUE BY COLLECTORS

TOWNSHIP & BOROUGHS.	Levy of 1872	Amt. p'd Treas, bef Aug1	Amt. p'd Treas. bef Sept1	Amount ch'd. to Collec'rs	Amount paid by Collec'rs	Unseated Lands.	Collec. Commission	Due by Collec'rs	Names of Collectors.
Beaver boro	1998 39	1448 56	30 39	466 90	343 16	1 60	....	122 14	*Findley Anderson.
Bridgewater boro	1340 24	885 97	26 50	437 04	412 79	2 40	21 85	....	S. H. Laney.
Baden boro	408 10	220 29	....	176 30	87 82	....	....	88 48	S. Morgan
Big Beaver twp	1653 74	995 75	6 92	610 57	408 15	....	....	202 42	F. L. Patterson.
Borough twp	423 39	257 27	4 80	149 86	108 32	....	....	41 04	A. M. Taylor.
Beaver Falls boro	3031 00	1357 46	46 44	1608 82	488 18	44 52	....	1076 12	J. H. Gray.
Brighton twp	1302 42	949 92	26 25	283 82	134 29	1 52	....	148 01	*W Beacom
Chippewa twp	971 72	466 48	9 91	444 69	165 60	....	....	278 34	W. McCaughtery.
Darlington boro	153 43	64 23	6 70	86 46	43 09	92	....	39 25	G W. Vankirk.
Darlington twp	2125 57	881 89	48 85	1177 24	810 37	....	....	366 87	J. C. Dilworth
Economy twp	1633 85	883 65	14 43	697 14	192 50	....	....	504 64	Thomas Whipple.
Fallston boro	666 38	446 99	16 61	169 62	103 59	49 76	....	16 27	*J. Longnecker.
Frankfort boro	190 20	104 99	....	80 62	....	....	....	80 63	*J. B. Vance.
Franklin twp	1033 86	793 29	11 96	187 47	147 07	....	....	40 40	M. Strohecker
Freedom boro	749 98	324 42	38 35	377 99	102 30	....	....	275 69	Samuel Pierce.
Glasgow boro	201 15	45 12	....	153 96	36 97	....	....	116 99	Henry Camp.
Georgetown boro	373 10	109 59	81 63	181 89	....	2 60	....	179 29	F. S. Laughlin.
Greene twp	2025 71	1051 76	139 24	790 13	537 22	6 60	....	246 31	F. S. Laughlin.
Harmony twp	5690 10	5402 07	....	3 60	3 42	....	18	....	*Andrew Kotterba.
Hanover twp	2287 11	1246 95	22 35	963 50	455 61	....	....	507 89	Robert Harsha
Hopewell twp	1560 08	992 85	....	521 31	9 92	....	....	511 39	James Warnock.
Hookstown boro	256 73	171 53	13 71	80 98	....	3 60	....	77 38	F. S. Laughlin.
Idependence twp	1225 49	760 66	....	430 32	190 34	....	....	259 98	J. C. Reed
Industry twp	913 47	460 13	20 90	414 15	317 17	3 45	....	93 53	Solomon Dillinger.
Moon twp	1124 05	606 65	45 92	445 30	168 27	4 48	....	272 55	Samuel Patterson.
Marion twp	531 77	348 09	16 12	152 14	82 53	....	....	69 61	John Hickey.
New Galilee boro	214 88	126 82	5 20	80 62	76 38	....	4 02	....	A. Miller.
New Brighton (North ward)	1050 39	599 71	14 48	452 01	....	....	....	453 01	G. L. Eberhart.
" " (Middle ward)	1370 04	897 67	21 70	417 55	....	....	....	417 55	G. L. Eberhart.
" " (South ward)	937 07	625 53	2 64	299 54	....	....	....	299 54	G. L. Eberhart.
North Sewickly	1296 54	757 33	23 22	485 01	....	19 62	....	465 39	*A. Sites.
New Sewickly twp	1707 70	730 43	3 11	949 82	462 12	1 47	....	486 23	Robert Boggs.
Ohio twp	2960 22	1100 66	80 20	827 72	764 32	22 62	41 38	....	B. D. Johnson.
Patterson twp	148 51	117 77	....	24 61	....	....	....	24 61	J. H. Gray.
Pulaski tp	943 87	482 27	26 50	417 95	290 12	6 00	....	121 83	W. McClelland.
Phillipsburg boro	431 95	323 89	7 82	86 63	82 30	....	4 33	....	Robert Routh.
Rochester boro	2431 19	1517 80	32 52	913 50	100 00	9 62	....	803 88	J. M. Hays.
Rochester twp	727 72	452 45	17 72	245 26	225 31	7 20	12 25	....	David Mitchell.
Raccoon twp	1298 33	670 16	69 86	531 04	193 00	....	....	338 04	E. Barnes.
St. Clair boro	156 98	50 74	4 20	103 16	25 00	....	....	78 16	*Samuel Piersol.
South Beaver twp	1375 79	858 12	64 65	414 64	172 94	....	....	241 70	H. G. Barnes.
Totals	$49992 14	$30557 93	$1062 51	$17341 38	$7739 67	$187 25	$84 01	$9325 15	(*) Paid since Jan. 1.

C. P. WALLACE, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH BEAVER CO. FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Dr.			Cr.	
1872. Jan. 1.	To balance from the year 1871,	$10,391 59	By amount general warrants prior to 1872,	190 32
"	" amount received from unseated land,	112 03	" " general warrants for 1872,	40,896 35
"	" amount rec'd from collectors prior to 1872,	6,147 99	" " road review certificates paid.	544 90
"	" amount rec'd before August 1, 1872,	30,557 93	" " fox scalp certificates paid.	82 75
"	" amount rec'd before Sept 1, 1872,	1,062 51	" " redemption money paid for unseated land.	82 28
"	" amount received from collectors for 1872.	7,739 67	" " paid M L Knight for Teachers' County Institute.	160 00
"	" amount redemption money for unseated land,	95 20	" " State personal tax and commission.	5,689 15
"	" amt rec'd from D Ewing, Esq., for peddler fines,	25 00	" " of abatement on tax paid before August 1,	1,527 90
"	" amt rec'd from Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, as donation on iron bridge,	100 00	" " of 2 per cent. commission on $45,779 86 received,	915 60
			" " of 2 per cent. commission on $41,956 13 paid out,	839 12
			By balance in County Treasury.	5,243 55
		$56,171 92		$56,171 92

BEAVER COUNTY STOCK ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Dr.		Cr.	
To amount of outstanding warrants	$ 4 50	By amount of funds in County Treasury.	$5,243 55
To amount of outstanding bond	5,000 00	" " due from collectors prior to 1872.	3,272 08
To balance	13,985 96	" " due from collectors for 1872.	9,325 15
		" " due from unseated land for 1872.	187 38
		" " due from unseated land prior to 1872	114 34
		" " due from Ex-Sheriff Graebing	848 00
	$18,990 50		$18,990 50

[SEAL.] Given under our hands and seal of office, at Beaver, this 20th day of January, 1873.

JOHN McGOUN, Clerk.

SAMUEL TORRENCE, HUGH J. MARSHALL, DANIEL NEELY, } Commissioners.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEAVER COUNTY IN ACCOUNT WITH BEAVER COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Dr.		
To Balance from the year 1871,	$ 82 17	
" Cash received from County Treasury,	7,925 00	
" " " " John Small for support of son,	28 50	
" " " for one horse,	50 00	
" " " " hogs,	13 00	
" " " " wool,	21 00	
" " " in various ways,	25 47	— 8,155 14

Cr.		
By cash paid for support of insane paupers	$2,073 01	
" " " " out door paupers,	335 51	
" " " temporary relief of the poor,	466 80	
" " " funeral expenses of out door paupers,	98 80	
" " " medical attendance of out door paupers,	286 05	
" " " nursing, boarding and removal of paupers,	118 12	
" " " medicines for out door paupers,	33 61	— 3,411 90
PROVISIONS.		
Cash paid for groceries,	$330 92	
" " flour,	168 08	
" " wheat and corn,	169 47	
" " potatoes,	67 10	
" " bacon and beef,	138 65	
" " fruit,	5 95	— 880 17
IMPROVEMENTS & AGR'L. IMPLEMENTS FOR FARM.		
Repairs to building, carpenter and mason work,	$ 49 00	
Cash paid for brick and lumber,	39 08	
" " carpets,	18 00	
" " wall paper,	15 22	
" " furniture,	11 00	
" " hardware and tinware,	22 93	
" " nails, &c.,	24 71	
" " farm implements,	36 03	
" " harness and leather,	32 20	
" " making brooms,	8 16	
Cash paid for repair of farm implements,	5 90	
" " stove fixtures, churn, &c.,	32 00	
" " smithing,	53 27	
" " lime, ashes and salt,	29 55	
" " one team of horses,	425 00	
" " fruit trees,	100 00	
" " clover seed and plants,	15 20	— 917 25
HIRE.		
Male hire,	$539 01	
Female hire,	171 31	
Hauling,	14 00	— 7,214 32
SUBSCRIPTIONS.		
Cash paid for Presbyterian Banner,	$ 2 00	
" " Beaver Argus,	2 00	
" " New Brighton Press,	4 00	— 8 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Cash paid for toll and ferriage	$ 26 15	
" " stationery,	2 52	
" " postage and stamps,	1 20	
" " Constable and Justice fees,	100 45	
" " advanced by William Shrouds,	52 65	
" " p'd All'y, & Law'ce. Co's., support paupers,	37 25	
" " coffins,	133 00	
" " coal,	225 96	
" " insurance,	112 30	
" " threshing,	26 13	
" " merchandise,	232 17	— 1,049 98
SALARIES.		
Wm Shrouds, Steward.	$700 00	
P. M. Kerr, Physician.	200 00	
Henry Hice, Treasurer.	50 00	— 950 00
Balance in treasury, December 31st, 1872,		213 52
		$8,155 14

BEAVER COUNTY, ss: We, the undersigned Auditors of Beaver county, do hereby certify that we have examined the Accounts of C. P. Wallace, Treasurer, of said county; also the Receipts and Expenditures of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment; also the Statement of the County Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1872, and find them correct as they stand stated.

J. H. CHRISTY, C. C. RIGGS, C. A. HOON, } Auditors.

January 20, 1873.

D. SINGLETON, REGISTER OF WILLS IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF BEAVER, IN ACCOUNT OF COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX WITH THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1ST, 1872.

Dr.						Cr.					
1872.	Feb. 24,	To Col. Inh. Tax, Est of	Sarah A Sharp, dec'd	$15 00		1872.	Feb. 19,	By cash paid J Shafer, appr est of R Gann, dec'd	$ 2 00	
	Apr. 1,	" " "	Wm Magaw, dec'd	61 19			July 23,	By cash paid C A Griffin, appr est of D Morgan, dec'd	6 90	
	Apr. 13,	" " "	Agnes Bradshaw, dec'd	17 40			Aug 30,	By cash paid J W Caughey, appr est of D Ikert, dec'd	1 75	
	May 4,	" " "	Alex Brown, dec'd	213 20			Sep. 30,	By cash paid J Shafer, appr est of M Bartholomew, dec'd	2 00	
	May 21,	" " "	Sarah Irons, dec'd	42 13			Oct. 20,	By cash paid J B Young, appr est of Wm Magaw, dec'd	3 50	
	Aug. 1,	" " "	Margt. Bartholomew, dec'd	71 70			Dec. 7,	By cash paid A Wynn, appr est of Alex Brown, dec'd	1 75	
	Sep. 9,	" " "	Margaret McClure, dec'd	25 00			Feb. 4,	By cash paid J B Young, appr est of S Calhoun, dec'd	5 00	
	Sep. 30,	" " "	Margt. Bartholomew, dec'd	2 28			June 22,	By State Treasurer's receipt,	325 00	
	Nov. 11,	" " "	Jane Stentz, dec'd	15 00			Oct. 3,	By State Treasurer's receipt,	85 00	
				$462 90				By Register's commission, $462 90 at 5 per ct	23 14	
								Balance due Commonwealth,	6 86	
									$462 90	

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA—*Beaver County, ss:*—The undersigned having been appointed, by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, an Auditor to examine the accounts of the Register of Wills of said county, hereby certifies that the foregoing statement is correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

February 4th, 1873. H. R. MOORE, Auditor.

New Advertisements.

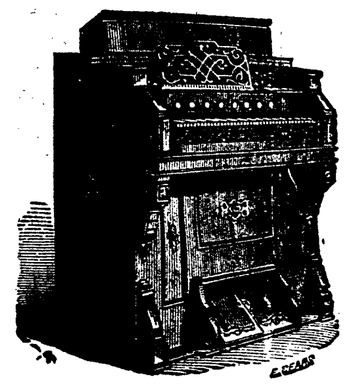
S. HAMILTON,

51 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Cheapest and Best House in the City.

The Largest and Best Selected stock of

Pianos & Organs,



TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS GET EITHER A

DECKER & BARNES PIANO,

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANO,

CRAMER & CO. PIANO,

BRADFORD & CO

PARLOR GEM PIANO,

OR ONE OF THE CELEBRATED

Taylor & Farley Celestes Organs,

OR THE BEAUTIFUL VOICED

STERLING ORGAN.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

We guarantee to sell

AS GOOD AN INSTRUMENT

As is in the market, at Prices that

DEFY COMPETITION,

And on terms to suit the purchaser.

Instruments rented and rent allowed to go towards the purchase.

For Catalogue and full particulars call on or address the Manufacturer's General Agents.

S. Hamilton & Co.,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov29-6m.

ROCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Penn'a.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. V. M'Donald,	George C. Speyerer.
Samuel B. Wilson,	Lewis Schneider.
William Kennedy,	John Graebing.
Marshall M'Donald	R. B. Edgar.
M. Camp, jr.,	C. B. Hurst.
David Lowry,	Daniel Breaner.

GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
J. V. M'DONALD, V. Pres't.
H. J. SPEYERER, Treas.
E. KELKER, Sec'y. aug2-1y

FARM FOR SALE.

A good farm situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about six miles from Beaver, adjoining lands of Jacob Coon, John Nevill and George Dawson, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES, eighty acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered; said farm belonging to the heirs of Wm. Givan, deceased. The improvements on the premises are a good two story frame dwelling house 18x42 feet, containing seven rooms and cellar; a barn and stable, wagon shed, granery and all other necessary outbuildings; two never failing springs of excellent water in the yard, the whole farm well watered and well adapted to either farming purposes or stock raising. Fruit trees of all kinds on the premises. For further particulars enquire of Robert Givan, on the promises, or the undersigned, at his residence in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa. CHARLES GIVAN, Executor.

nov29-tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES PORTER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James Porter, late of Bridgewater boro., Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. C. WILSON, Ex'r.
Brighton township.
jan24-6t

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sep6 72-1y